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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Decisions by the Geneva Arbitration.

GENEVA, July 29.—The Swiss *Times* confirms the report now current that the Tribunal of Arbitration has decided in favor of the American government in the case of the privateer Florida, on the ground that the British government did not use sufficient precautions to prevent the departure of that vessel from English ports. The *Times* also says that the Board of Arbitration to-day took up the case of the Alabama.

The Swiss *Times* further says: The Board of Arbitration disallowed the claims of the American government arising out of the depredations of the Boston, Jeff. Davis, Music and several other smaller Confederate cruisers. The reasons are that the charges of negligence on the part of the British government concerning these vessels was not proved.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—The *Independence Belge* says that the awards in the cases of the privateers Florida and Alabama will together amount to one million five hundred thousand pounds.

GENEVA, July 29.—The Board of Arbitration met this afternoon at one o'clock, and after a session of three hours and a half adjourned. No communication was made to representatives of the press with regard to to-day's proceedings, but it it is believed that the case of the Florida was under discussion.

LONDON, July 30, A. M.—It is reported that the Geneva Board of Arbitration have adopted the following method in disposing of the business before it. The case of each ship is examined separately; the arbitrators decide what principle is applicable to the case, by which it stands or falls; no definite amount of damages is then fixed upon, but when the examination of all the cases is completed, the tribunal will review all its separate conclusions and agree upon total damages.

Bishops Preconized.

ROME, July 28.—The Pope has preconized the Archbishop of Baltimore and Bishop of Richmond.

Another Large Fire at Metz.

PARIS, July 29.—The magnificent railway station at Metz has been destroyed by fire. This is the fourth large fire which has occurred in that city within twelve months.

Great Success of the French Loan.

PARIS, July 29.—The total subscriptions to the new loan amount to four milliards of francs, while but three milliards were called for. Five million francs were subscribed by German capitalists in Berlin.

Excommunication of Armenian Catholics.

ROME, July 28.—The Pope will shortly issue an encyclical letter declaring the Society of Armenian Catholics separate from the Church of Rome, and placing them under the ban of excommunication.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, July 29.—It is denied that the government intends selling the property seized from Cuban insurrectionists. Another defeat of Carlists was defeated in the Northern Department, with a loss of eight killed and thirty wounded.

PARIS, July 29.—Gen. Sherman left to-day for London.

LONDON, July 29.—Sir James O'Connell, brother of Daniel O'Connell, died to-day.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Czar will leave St. Petersburg toward the close of August on his visit to the Emperor of Germany. He is expected to arrive in Berlin on the 6th of September.

MADRID, July 29.—Amadeus has completed his tour in the northern provinces, and will return to the capital to-morrow. Great preparations are making for his reception.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 29.—The steamships Nevada, City of Washington, Iowa, Nemesis and Sarmatian have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 29, 5 P. M.—Consols 92⅝. United States Bonds—5-20s of 1865, 92⅝; do of '67, 91⅝; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, July 29—Rentes 54 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9 7-16; middling Orleans 10; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000. Breadstuffs dull. Red winter wheat 12s. Flour 27s. Corn 27s 3d.

MANSFIELD, O.

A Democratic Rumpus—Parties Organizing for the Campaign—Whisky Row on Sunday—Encouraging Crop Prospect.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 29, 1872.

There is a little trouble among the Democracy here. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has maintained a special correspondent in this city for several months past, whose political and other contributions to that paper have not, for some reason, been satisfactory to one wing of the party. The proprietors were, therefore, called upon to discharge him, which they did a few days ago. This excited the other wing, and quite a breeze has been raised, and the friends of the relieved correspondent have been circulating a petition to have him reinstated. In the meantime there is an almost unendurable drought in this Democratic county, and the corn is suffering for want of rain. Both parties are busily organizing for the campaign, which promises to be a warm one. It will be several weeks before any intelligent foresight of the result can be made. Both parties are confident of increasing their strength. The Republicans seem to have the most spirited club movement so far. The Democrats, however, are canvassing and claim a large list of Greeley Republicans. The straight Republicans do not admit half the names claimed, and at any rate promise to offset them with an equal number of anti-Greeley Democrats.

An whisky row occurred on Sunday in Jno. Matthias's saloon, in the lower part of the city. A number of battered heads, broken noses, mutilated ears and blackened eyes resulted, but no lives were lost. Half a dozen of the participants were before the Mayor to-day and dealt with according to the law.

The recent rains have not materially damaged the wheat crop in this section, much of it having been housed before they took place and the remainder taken up before it had grown so much as to suffer. The corn and tobacco crops have been greatly benefited, and promise a very heavy yield.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1872.

NEWS NOTES.

E. H. Hotchkiss, formerly with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, is reported appointed Treasurer of the Erie Railway, in place of Wats Sherman, resigned.

The estimated loss by the burning of the sugar refinery on Leonard street to-day was $500,000; insurance divided among some forty companies, mostly in this city.

The United States Treasury to-day paid out $130,000.

President Grant and family arrived from Long Branch to-day, and left this evening for the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence.

Commissioner Coer, of Brooklyn, will live.

Better Aspect of Mexican Affairs.

MATAMORAS, July 29.—A courier from Tampico arrived here this morning. A City of Mexico telegram of the 24th says the new tariff increasing the rate of duties has been suspended on this frontier for two months, thus permitting goods to be imported under old rates for that time, on account of the suspension of business by the recent revolution. Gen. Rocha has been appointed Governor of Monterey favoring peace and amnesty to the late insurgents. A number of prominent revolutionists have been taking refuge in Texas, have obtained permission to return with their families. Stage coach and mail communication to the interior will soon resume.

Violent Death of an Old Lady at Nashville, Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 29.—Mrs. Church fell from a balcony at the residence of Dr. Dake, of this city, formerly of Ohio, last night, and was so badly hurt that she died in two hours. As she could give no explanation of her fall, it is supposed she was pushed. She was the grandmother of Mrs. Drake.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Idaho, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

General Sherman is expected to return from Europe about the 5th of September.

One hundred and fifty names of colored voters are challenged in one township of Wake county, North Carolina, for improper registration.

The steamer New England, ashore off Eastport, Maine, has been got off. The machinery will be taken out, but the hull will probably not be worth repairing.

The steamer reported ashore off the Florida coast was the George Cromwell. She got off without damage.

The names of the parties burned in Cleveland Sunday night, by a lamp explosion, are Mr. and Mrs. Koepka and Mrs. Leutz. Mrs. Koepka is so badly injured that her life is despaired of.

Ex-Congressman Harry Hibbard, of New Hampshire, died yesterday at Somerville, New Hampshire, after a protracted illness, aged 66.

The body of William Miller, horribly mutilated, was found on the track of the Short Line Railroad, near Smithfield Station, Pa.

Last evening the tannery of Chester, Guild & Co., in Charlestown Neck, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $ 5,000; insurance $100,000. Two firemen were badly injured.

POLITICAL NOTES.

When the news of Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati reached Germany, the leading liberal journals in that country, with one accord, expressed amazement and disgust, and predicted that the Germans in the United States would never support such a ticket. Since that time their expressions on this subject have grown stronger and stronger, and now it is asserted by the Nuremburg *Courier*, a widely circulated democratic newspaper, that there is in Germany not a single liberal newspaper but would consider the election of Greeley to the Presidency a great calamity and a serious blow struck at the respect which the United States now commands in Germany.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, of Berlin, says:

"We are at a loss to know how any German-American can allow himself to be misled yb the sophistries by which unscrupulous men try to make the candidature of Horace Greeley palatable to our countrymen in the United States. No! They cannot and will not support him—an incarnation of inconsistencies, of crude ideas, of exploded notions, of democratic economics, a weathercock always and never consistent. Thank God! every mail from American brings the intelligence that the number of the German-Americans who will go for Greeley is very limited."

The *Provincial Correspondenz*, Bismarck's immediate organ, says in an article on the Presidential election in the United States: "We notice with intense regret that certain politicians and newspapers in the United States are unscrupulous enough to array the German voters in that republic against President Grant on account of the course he pursued towards Germany during our war with France. We have said it before, and we repeat it now: This government has done and no fault with the conduct of President Grant toward our country during the war. On the contrary, he has given us many and valuable proofs of genuine sympathy for our cause."

The opposition press having several times of late announced that ex-Governors Stone and Merrill, of Iowa, had deserted the Republican standard and joined the Greeley Democracy, these gentlemen emphatically contradict the report.

The following State Conventions have been called: Florida, Liberal Republican, August 14; Ohio, Democratic and Liberal Republican Mass Convention, July 31; Iowa, Democratic, August 1; Vermont, Democratic, August 7; Liberal Republican, August 7. The Missouri Liberal State Convention has been called in Jefferson City on August 21, the same time and place as the Democratic Convention.

There are a good many reports from Alabama. An ex-member of Congress from that State, Mr. Norris, says with a good State ticket it will probably be for Grant. He knows of but little defection among Republicans, while there is a large Democratic element in favor of Grant. Florida is regarded as pretty certain to go the same way.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for August thus photographs the Democratic candidate: "Mr. Greeley is believed to be capricious, conceited, peculiarly open to flattery and prejudice, bold in opinion, but timid in action, and with a fatal indefinable something in his character which makes it impossible not to laugh at him, however much we may esteem him. He is unsteady, grotesque, extravagant, ridiculous—epithets never yet justly applicable, all at once, to a President of the United States."

Last Thursday night a Grant Democratic campaign club was organized in Chicago, with a starting membership of one hundred and fifty old-line Democrats, who pledge themselves to "support Grant in preference to any other candidate for the Presidency."

The home of ex-Governor Blair shows its appreciation of the cause which Mr. Blair has deserted by an active and effective movement in favor of the regular Republican ticket. The Detroit *Post and Tribune* says: Twenty-seven of the forty-four citizens of Jackson have attached their names to a call for a meeting for the organization of a Grant and Wilson club, and including Democrats, will proceed to a vigorous campaign for the success of the party.

An article in the New York *Sun* having advised our Jewish fellow-citizens not to vote for President Grant, a prominent Israelite of that city assures the *Times* that he shall vote for him, as also will his countrymen as a class.

Hon. Dudley Chase Denison, of Vermont, a relative of Chief Justice Chase, and a prominent Republican of conservative tendencies, having been currently reported as a supporter of Greeley, explicitly denies the rumor. In a letter to a friend, he writes:

I am fully of the opinion that the election of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency would be a disaster to the country, which would require years and perhaps decades to overcome.

I have no hesitancy in saying that any one would for a moment believe that I favor his election. His success in this campaign will be the success of the party—of those who worked for and perhaps fought for, the success of secession and the rebellion (God be praised it was without avail); and I cannot and do not wish to be in such political connection.

I have no aspirations for any personal political advancement, but I labor and pray for the election of Grant and Wilson, as I did of Lincoln and Hamlin, believing that the best interests of the country demand it.

A Maine paper says that among the largest accessions the Republican party of Maine will receive during the present canvass, will be those ship builders who have at times acted with the Democratic party.

The New Orleans *National Republican* hits the nail thus squarely on the head: What is the matter with the South is the "nigger." Its complaint is that he votes. This is not confessed because experience has taught the unreconstructed that dissimulation upon that point is more profitable than candor. But it is constantly admitted by implication in every murmur we hear against Republican rule. There is in fact no other reasonable explanation of the conduct of the Southern masses. They want the adjustment of the race question left to the States, and they know that Greeley and his platform promise them this in substance. The other reliance is for "loyal self-government"—popular catch words under which is concealed the serpent of disunion. They know the fruits of the reconstruction policy are not guaranteed by the amendments, but by the enforcement of those charters of freedom to a whole race. They know that the triumph of Grant means the faithful and honest enforcement of these very amendments which they do not wish to see enforced. They know that Greeley has made secret pledges to their leaders to let them have their own way. They know that, leaning upon the Democratic party to sustain his administration, he would be helpless in their hands in spite of himself, should he be conscience stricken and go back on them. And they know that, with a Democratic House of Representatives to refuse appropriations and to tie his hands, he could not enforce honestly in this city or elsewhere the objects of their hatred if he should try.

At the late meeting of the Republican State Central Committee at Harrisburg, the following letter from General Harry White, declining the nomination for Congressman-at-large, was read, and ordered to be placed on the minutes of the committee:

Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman Republican State Committee: Without any previous knowledge or solicitation, the Republican State Convention has nominated me as one of the candidates for Congress-at-large. I value highly this voluntary and generous compliment. I should not feel it a distinguished honor and privilege to be one of the advocates of the manifold interests of our State at large in the great popular court of the nation. The same convention, however, with equal generosity, nominated me as one of the delegates-at-large to the proposed convention to reform our State constitution. While the duties of these positions do not conflict—those of the one ending, in all probability, before those of the other begin—yet I prefer to decline one of these nominations, and gratefully accept and allow the selection, in my stead, of one of the many suitable and competent Republicans in our county to represent us.

It is quite proper, then, for me to remark here, dual for many years, my delegate in the Senate, I have advocated the calling of a convention, and having at the last session of the Legislature been chairman of the Senate Committee on the Constitutional Reform, gave special interest to the passage of the act providing for such convention. In view of these facts, I feel I could possibly render more efficient public service by my name not appearing on the ticket with which to be associated.

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STATE NEWS.

A horse attached to an iron hitching-post a few days ago in Coatesville, became restless, and in rearing and plunging about, finally landed on the top of the post, which penetrated the body, passing through the bowels and nearly forcing the thill-bone. The horse was with difficulty taken from the post, and died in a few minutes afterwards.

A large deposit of kaolin, or white clay, used in the manufacture of white ware, is reported to have been recently discovered in Gwy township, Montgomery county, Pa., one mile south of Freidensburg.

General Daniel Shryock died in Meadville last Sunday. He was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1786, and emigrated to Crawford county in 1814. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served on the Northern frontier, and also under General Harrison. He first condition of things there. The Southern exrebel elements are all ripe for another revolution, or any other scheme by which they can revenge themselves upon the North and the government. They are bitter and dangerous since the nomination of Greeley. They curse the North, curse the blacks, and cursed the government with a bitterness you have no idea of, and threaten vengence, when they regain power, which they expect to do through Greeley's election. I tell you those men are not fit to be given power in their States and the nation, and you will see trouble if they get it. If I had a thousand votes I would give every one of them for Grant."

Henry D. Moore, formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania under Governor Curtin, writes from St. Petersburg, under date of June 14, that he is authorized to say for Mr. Curtin that he earnestly desires the re-election of President Grant, and that neither Curtin nor himself has any sympathy whatever with the Greeley movement.

Hon. John I. Blair, of New Jersey, has been quoted as a bolting Republican. He denies the impeachment; says it is unqualifiedly false, that he was "originally a Grant man and expects to be during Grant's second term."

HON. FELIX R. BRUNOT.

On His Mission Among the Indians—Welcomed by the Press of Montana.

The following items we clip from the Montana press, called forth by the present visit of Mr. Brunot to the Indian agencies in Montana. The kindly manner in which the press of the Territory receive him is the more marked from the fact that as yet the policy he represents in the treatment of the Indian question, although perfectly successful, is not acknowledged as popular.

The Helena *Daily Herald* of Monday, July 15, says:

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, President of the Indian Peace Commission, arrived on the Overland yesterday. Since his appointment by President Grant on the honorable Board of Peace Commissioners, Mr. Brunot has visited most of the tribes in Wyoming, Indian Territory, Utah, Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington, and in his unostentatious, quiet way, has won the confidence, the country in a great measure, is indebted to the return to peace and some degree of civilization which is marking a new epoch for the aborigines. It is to be hoped the Commissioners may be equally well rewarded in their efforts to reclaim the Sioux, Bloods, Piegans and others of the more warlike tribes of eastern and northern Montana and Dacotah. The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad through the Territory warrants the necessity for the early settlement of all outstanding Indian difficulties. The presence or three of the Commissioners and the Hon. Assistant Secretary of the Interior in our midst, betokens the active interest the government has taken in the affairs of this Territory.

The *New Northwest*, published at Deer Lodge City, of which James H. Mills, formerly of Pittsburgh, is editor, says:

Among the passengers for Montana, by coach, we notice the name of Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of the Peace Commission sent to investigate Indian affairs in the West. Whether one of Mr. Brunot's aims be the practical views of the Indian question which we of the West have had impressed so forcibly upon us by the murderous, treacherous barbarities we are not informed. But, from the same city as Mr. Brunot, knowing his history, position, and standing in the old Keystone State, it is but due to him to say that he is universally recognized as one of the purest of philanthropists, a Christian gentleman, whose name gives his services gratuitously to this great object, but whose heart and services are as freely exercised in the humblest walk of life, and lowest of individuals in his reach, and whose name, wherever he is known, is the synonym of honesty, integrity of purpose, good sense, noble generosity and love for his fellow-man. We welcome him to Montana. Felix R. Brunot will do right as he sees the right, and he is the first to regret it if he should do wrong.

By private advices we learn that Mr. Brunot and Mr. Cree left Helena on Tuesday, 9th, for the Crow Indian reservation on the Yellowstone.

Burning of R. W. Emerson's Residence at Concord, Mass.

(From the Boston Traveller, July 24.)

The homestead occupied by Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, in Concord, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. It was a large two story and the out-buildings only being left standing. Fire was discovered in the roof about half past six o'clock by a workman in Mr. Emerson's employ, and an alarm speedily brought the two hand-engines of the town to the spot, too late, however, to be of material service. The flames had then made such catch fire yesterday morning from a defective flue, and that the flames had been smouldering ever since. The furniture of the house, fortunately, was saved, as was also the valuable library which was in Mr. Emerson's possession, except one trunk containing manuscripts. The house was situated near the center of Concord, and was a point of much interest to visitors. It was filled, as might be expected from its owner, with choice articles of vertu, books, pictures and other collections of many years and a library of great value. It was built for the Emerson family by Geo. Coolidge, fifty years ago, and has never changed its owners. It is two and one half height, it was a rambling, home-like structure, and was an object of great interest to all visitors in Concord. Its intrinsic value alone is $6,000, but its value as an historical relic cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

A very interesting discovery has lately been made by a resident of Yokohama, in the neighborhood of that city—namely, the finding of the grave of the first Englishman who ever lived in Japan. William Adams arrived in Japan in the British ship Clove, in 1603. Deserting from the ship he made his way up to Jeddo. He was treated very kindly by the Japanese, and being a clever, practical man, soon attracted the notice of the Government. He was made a Hatamoto, or Japanese gentleman of fifth grade and entrusted with a high official position, but he was not allowed to leave the country. The Japs called him Anjin, and a street still bears his name in Jeddo named after him. Adams married a Japanese lady, and retired to the village of Hemmi, about a mile and a half from Yokohama, and eleven miles from Kanagawa. The last mention that can be found about Adams is 1614, the date of his death being uncertain. The tombs of himself and wife are placed close together, and are within a very good state of preservation. The tomb of Adams is large—such as only can be erected to one of the rank of Hatamoto. The date on Adams's tomb, 1620, is the earliest date on any tomb of his wife, after considerable scraping, was made out, corresponding to 1633. Adams is supposed to have died somewhere about 1629, as the news of his death was brought over to England by the Royal James, which vessel left Japan on the 1st of December of that year. A copy of his will is now extant in the archives of the late East India Company.

The long silence of John Bright, compelled by the state of his health, has been broken by a speech in Birmingham, and a testimonial presented by his friends and admirers in the Staffordshire potteries. In the course of it he said: "Probably no interest in the country is more extended or more prosperous than the shipping interest. We have a more numerous merchant fleet, with larger ships and steam power, traversing with familiar keel every ocean and every sea, and visiting every shore; the mercantile marine of this country was never at any period in a position so high, as compared with that of other countries, as it is, I believe, at the moment when we are now assembled."

Auctioneering Extraordinary.

The "Club Room" of the August *Galaxy* has this hit: The late George Robins was famous for his genius in the direction of puffing his auction wares. On one occasion he had made the beauties of an estate so enchanting that he found it necessary to blur it by a fault or two, lest it should prove too bright for human eyes. "But there are two drawbacks to this property," sighed one of the mart, "the litter of roses leaves and the nightingales." "But these," he must yield the palm to Mr. Christie, who described one portion of a paradise he was about to offer for sale as "standing wood," which the disgusted purchaser found out meant an old gallows.

Agassiz believes animals have souls. The literary editor of the Boston *Globe* says: "We have a vivid remembrance of a day with Agassiz at Nahant, when he brought in a very large supply of jelly-fish, the captures of his morning ventures in his boat. The creatures, to the naked eye, seemed to be merely organized water; to the microscope they displayed wonderful characteristics of organization, movement, and individuality. A kind of will and mind seemed to be stirring in the liquid mass. "Agassiz," we said, 'is there not soul there?' 'Certainly,' he replied: 'and *immortal* soul.'"

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The President Bitterly Attacked, By a Disappointed Office Seeker.

Proposed Greeley Soldiers' Meeting.

Latest "Probability" Concerning Sumner.

Mace-O'Baldwin Prize Fight.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1872.

Desperation of a Disappointed Office Seeker.

Ex-Mayor Bowen has printed a very bitter attack on the President, charging that the latter swindled him in the purchase of a house in this city. The facts in this house matter are that Bowen bargained with General Grant for its purchase, and paid $1,000 down to bind the purchase. Afterward gentlemen connected in the purchase of a house to present to General Sherman pitched upon this house as the one they particularly wanted, and it was purchased of Gen. Grant, Bowen taking his $1,000 back, and Mr. and Mrs. Bowen both signing the deed of release. Bowen has been pleading his accommodation in this matter as a means of obtaining office for several years. During last winter he was a persistent applicant for the position of Minister to the Argentine Republic, and the late appointment of Mr. White, of Illinois, instead, is the immediate cause of Bowen's attack. He has also tried hard to be made Minister to Brazil.

Paymasters Changed.

Major Robertson, paymaster on duty here, has been ordered to Louisville, and Major Clark, on duty at Omaha, ordered here to take his place.

Greeley Soldiers' Convention.

A movement is on foot to get up a Greeley Soldiers' Convention, to follow the Pittsburgh Convention of September 17th. The design is to meet in the same city and try to outdo the first.

Latest About Sumner.

It is confidently asserted to-night that the long talked of letter of Sumner's, giving his support to Greeley, will be made public on Wednesday to affect the North Carolina election.

The Mace-O'Baldwin Prize Fight.

The fight between James Mace, English pugalist, and O'Baldwin, the Irish prize fighter, will take place two weeks from to-morrow, somewhere in Virginia. It is said that Baltimore and this city will be the main points of departure for the battle ground, and that steamers and railroad trains will be chartered to convey roughs to Fredericksburg, whence they will go by water to the place where the fight is to come off. Excursion tickets are now for sale in this city by certain sporting men, but are not sold except to such parties as it is believed will not interfere with the arrangements. As a law of Congress in relation to such expeditions leaving the District is very severe, it is not so certain that the sports will be able to elude the vigilance of our local authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1872.

CLAIMS PAID.

The Secretary in charge of the Colombian Legation has unexpectedly sent to the Department of State a large part of the balance due for claims according to the awards of the Joint Commission, which has been delayed in consequence of the failure of the Panama Railroad Company to meet its liabilities to the Colombian government. The Panama Railroad Company having resumed its payments to the United States.

SATISFACTORY FROM GENEVA.

This government has official information from Geneva of a satisfactory character in relation to the American claims.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The Vienna Industrial Exposition for all nations will commence May 1st, 1873, and close October 31st of that year. Our government has as yet made no appropriation to defray the expenses of commissioners.

ARMY MATTERS.

The superintendent of general recruiting service has been directed to prepare and forward to Fort Rice, Dakota, one hundred and fifty recruits, to be shipped from St. Paul, and broke into a general la-la and tra-la-la, quite ludicrous, I should think, to hear. They resorted to this subterfuge because they did not know their words, and failed to get the performance by embraces and grimaces and gesticulations. In short, they could not sing the words for the chief and privates, and the only command had been leagued in all sorts of secret and sanguinary conspiracies for years. Let this fact comfort us in our own ignorance.—*Galaxy.*

An interesting festival was celebrated on the 17th of June last at the little town of Herrnhut in Saxony. Herrnhut is the headquarters of the Moravian Brotherhood, and delegates from all the colonies belonging to that sect had assembled on that day to keep the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the existence of their community. The sect was founded by Count Zinzendorf, who endowed it with his rich and extensive estates, from which it drew the first means of subsistence. It has now grown to embrace within its system of colonies almost the whole of the civilized world, including its successful ramification further into the heathen world. It possesses in England now thirty-six colonies and in Ireland the same number. Its most considerable province is that designated as the German, but which encompasses also Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia. The number of "congregations" in this province is only eighteen, but there is a large contingent of "societies" to complement them. Moravian colonies comprise Esquipa, Lansanne, Montmirail, and Zeist, in Holland. They stretch upward to Greenland, where there is a new Herrnhut; and southward to the settlements of the Delaware and Cherokee Indians, include the negro colonies at St. Thomas, St. Jan, St. Croix, Jamaica, and thence southward to the Cape, Australia, and Surinam.

A truly scientific revenge was recently effected by a young chemist in Venice, named Orlando Farnerini, upon a pair of lovers, whose mutual passion had disturbed the current of his own affections. He loved a young lady, but she loved a young tailor better. Orlando owed him money for clothes, and sent word that he would pay him and make his betrothed a present if they would both come to his laboratory. They accepted the invitation, and were politely received and enclosed in conversation to the subject of electricity, about which he had much to say; both listened with astonishment, and were quite delighted at the practical experiment, until they should allow themselves to be electrified. He bade them give him their hands, put the one pole of a Rumkorff apparatus between their fingers, and the other round into the tailor's hand, and then joined the currents. A terrible cry broke from the pair of lovers; they fell to the ground in convulsive fits, then got up again, in the greatest torment, but Farnerini only laughed. The two wretched beings drew the apparatus after them, tumbled over the furniture, and almost died in their involuntary efforts to rid themselves of the mighty current, but in five minutes they had become two distorted corpses. Then, and only then, he released by Barnard and the appointing of Sweeny as receiver thereof. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Fatal Railroad Casualties.

NASHVILLE, July 29.—William Drake, fireman on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, fell from a tender on Sunday, down a sixty feet trestle, and received injuries of which he died to-day. Martin Searcy, colored, to-day jumped from a train pulled by Barnard and Northwestern Railroad, and was killed. He was on his way to Nashville, very ill and partially deranged.

Omnibus Run Into by a Train—Eight Persons Killed.

FRANKFORD, DELAWARE, July 29.—An omnibus filled with passengers, while crossing the railroad track in Kustrin, was run into by a mail train and dashed to pieces. Eight persons were killed outright, and many others in the omnibus none escaped injury. None on the train were hurt.

Williamsport Labor Disturbances.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., July 29.—Judge Gamble has decided to continue the bail of the rioters as fixed by the Recorder. A public meeting to reconcile the differences between the mill owners and operatives was held to-night. Much good feeling was manifested.

JAMESTOWN, PA.

Grant and Wilson Meeting—Club Organized —No Republican Greeleyites in the Town.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

JAMESTOWN, July 27, 1872.

According to previous notice quite a large number of citizens assembled at Kraft's Hall, on Wednesday evening, July 25th, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson club. Col. Frank Mantor of Conneautville, was present by invitation, and delivered an eloquent address, showing clearly and conclusively the necessity of re-electing General Grant and defeating the so-called Liberal monged movement. His speech was a forcible one, and had we any sorebeads in our midst we think they would willingly return to the path of duty. And we are proud to say this much of our little borough, that among its one hundred Republican voters, Greeley has not a single supporter. Some of our Democratic friends swallow him as a matter of course, but the majority repudiate him and declare that Greeley can never have their support, and not a few have expressed their preference for Grant. After the speaker had concluded, a permanent organization was effected, officers elected, committees appointed and active preparations made for a vigorous campaign. All unite in pronouncing the meeting a perfect success.

Serious Lamp Accident at Dennison, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBICHSVILLE, O., July 29, 1872.

N. H. Pond, clerk of the Hoover House, in Dennison, met with a severe accident last night by the bursting of a hanging lamp. The burning oil fell down over his head, shoulders and arms, burning him fearfully. He had the presence of mind to throw himself down and hold his breath till assistance arrived. He is conscious to-night, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mrs. Susan R. Welch, the wife of one of the oldest settlers of this county, died this morning after a short illness.

Judge Barnard's Impeachment.

SARATOGA, July 29.—In his testimony before the impeachment court to-day Mr. Bushnell stated that the practical effect of Judge Barnard's orders and injunctions upon the stock of the Union Pacific Road was a loss of several millions of dollars, the stock declining from 102 to 60 after the sale of the Credit Mobilier bonds was also very heavy. Other witnesses were examined, including F. N. Bangs, who testified to injunctions against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad by Barnard and Judge Ingalls, and to the latter's bank, and then joined the current. A terrible cry broke from the pair of lovers. they fell to the ground in convulsive fits, then got up again, in the greatest torment, but Farnerini only laughed. The two wretched beings drew the apparatus after them, tumbled over the furniture, and almost died in their involuntary efforts to rid themselves of the mighty current, but in five minutes they had become two distorted corpses. Then, and only then, he released by Barnard and the tailor's hand, and went to report the matter to the police, which he did with the greatest "sangfroid" possible.

The largest iron steamships ever built in America have just been ordered to be built at the Delaware River Iron Ship-building Works of Messrs. John Roach & Co., at Chester, by the great Pacific Mail Steamship Company, being two ships each four hundred feet long and five thousand tons burden. These vessels are to be placed on the mail line from San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan, under the new contract authorized by the last session of Congress, providing for semi-monthly instead of a monthly one. The voyage is about twice as long as that from New York to Liverpool, with only a single stoppage at the Midway Islands, several small islands in the mid-Pacific belonging to the United States, having been discovered by American navigators.

A correspondent of the New York *World* who has lately been visiting the camps of the Canadian militia, does not think there need be much fear of a Canadian invasion felt by the citizens of the United States. He says that while Canada has 800,000 men on paper she could not put 40,000 into the field. The active militia has good material in its ranks, but lack of proper discipline, good officers and steady drill renders it practically worthless. The Canadian war-office is used for political purposes, furnishing snug berths to some, and allburing others by commissions.

A curious lawsuit is in progress in France. A butcher, at a country fair, negotiated with a farmer for the purchase of an ox. Terms were agreed upon, the purchaser counted out the price in bank notes, placed them in the hands of the farmer, and the ox immediately thrust out its long, rough tongue, licked up the cur-seller thereupon refused to transfer the ox, claiming that it was a very pretty quarrel as it stands, which the butcher has yet unbuttoned, is decidedly the best off of all.

The shad that were lately put into the Platte river were sound and healthy after a journey of over two thousand miles. It is to be hoped their shadows will never grow less.

UNDER THE DEEP BLUE SEA.

A Glance at the Marine Tanks of the English Crystal Palace.

Marine Life in All Its Phases—Piscatorial Progression.

The Lobster as he Changes His Shirt—Also Other Interesting Exhibitions.

"The stars are mansions built by Nature's hand;
The sun is peopled; and with spirits blessed;
Say, can the gentle moon be unpossessed?
Huge ocean shows within its yellow strand,
A habitation marvelously planned,
For life to occupy in love and rest."

So sang Wordsworth, and in the song there is more than mere poetry. Many interesting speculations have been broached by the lovers of astronomy as to the probabilities of other worlds being peopled by some high order of created intelligences. Some insist that such a thing is not possible, inasmuch as each sun, and star, and planet, save the Mars alone, is so different in its atmosphere from the one that surrounds this globe that no sentient beings could possibly live therein. Others, and with them stand the poet, reply by asking "Why limit the all-creative power?" Do we not find on our own earth such a marvelous variety of life, in air, and earth, and water, as could never have entered into the mind of man to conceive? How widely different is life in the air to life in the water! Who, having seen the infinite variety of marine life for the first time, could have imagined a world like that? Their variety is so uniform, and their habits so marvelous, it is impossible to have conceived any beings resembling them from any that the air or earth holds. Who, having seen a bird, but not a lobster or a fish, could have imagined a life "of love and rest" in two such different existences. We could seek the bird and watch its habits and nature; but the difficulty has been we could not go down into the rocky caves, or dwell among the sea-weeds, to learn the habits of the beautiful fish or fanciful colored crustacea. They had to be brought to us. And this has been done, and the bottom of the sea represented in miniature, with all its vegetable and animal life, in the several mammoth aquariums in the

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1872.

THE Republican Congressional Conferees for the Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette, will meet to-day, at the Central Hotel, in this city, for the purpose of nominating a candidate. The nominees of the respective counties are Messrs. WILSON, of Westmoreland, MINOR, of Fayette, and TAYLOR, of Indiana.

ABOUT the time BUCKALEW was conferring with the rebel conspirators and Northern city burners in Canada, their mutual friends were raiding on our border, and Chambersburg was laid in ashes. There is something rather striking and suggestive in this circumstance. From it people will draw their own conclusions. In connection with others it will assist Pennsylvania voters to decide whether Mr. BUCKALEW is entitled to the highest honors within their gift.

COL. FORNEY brings charges against Gen. HARTRANFT, unsupported by a particle of evidence. Now what has Col. FORNEY to say to this, established by his own confession and other sworn testimony. First, that EVANS was appointed State agent on his own recommendation. Second, that a part of the understanding was that he (FORNEY) was to have $20,000 out of the money collected, and did actually receive an installment. Third, that he (FORNEY) had not ought to say against HARTRANFT before that officer exposed the FORNEY-EVANS swindle? Let not the editor of the *Press* think that he can divert the gaze of the public from himself by assaulting HARTRANFT, who, we unde take to say, is one of the most upright public officers the State ever had in its service.

A FAVORITE boast of the Liberals is, that "the west is a unit for GREELEY." The fallacy of this claim is demonstrated by an analysis of the vote in the Cincinnati Convention. Eleven Western States were represented by two hundred and sixty-seven votes, of which number GREELEY polled, on the sixth ballot, the beggarly fraction of *seventy-nine*, as follows: Ohio, 6 out of 44; Michigan, 2 out of 22; Indiana, 2 out of 28; Kentucky, 19 out of 24; Missouri, 18 out of 33; Illinois, 14 out of 42; Iowa, 5 out of 22; Wisconsin, 2 out of 10; Minnesota, *none* out of 10; and Kansas, 3 out of 10. A "unit for GREELEY," indeed! This vote, if it has any significance at all, shows that *the representatives of the States* named were "a unit" for anybody to beat GREELEY.

IN all the denials made of the alleged compact between GREELEY and SEYMOUR, it is not denied that GREELEY did entertain the proposal to become the Democratic candidate while yet he was preserving his old associations and outward seeming with Republicans, which honorable men will pronounce a disreputable proceeding. He himself confesses to having written five letters to CARMICHAEL on the subject. What were those letters? Their publication would show. And then why are SEYMOUR and WALDO HUTCHINGS so silent? They are charged with complicity in the negotiation; but neither of these gentlemen denies that he acted the part he is reported to have acted. Enough remains unrefuted to justify the belief that the original charge in its main features is indisputable.

THE St. Louis *Republican* is evidently becoming disgusted with the manner in which the organs and orators of its own party are conducting the campaign. In a timely article, entitled "Hints to lie manufacturers," it points out that, while falsehoods well stuck to may sometimes serve as well as the truth, yet in order to be really effective they ought to have some method in them, and not carry their own refutation on their face. It is to be hoped the prudent and sensible advice will be properly heeded, and that some sort of an understanding may be had between the managers of the opposition, whereby the ruinous mistake of discharging their artillery in each other's faces, instead of at the Republican party, may in future be avoided. For the sorrier the cause the greater the necessity that there shall be no bungling in the management of it.

THE publication of the rebel archives is throwing a flood of light on the position and action of individuals during the war. To say nothing about the awkward light in which Mr. GREELEY is placed by HOLCOMBE'S report, we get a clear view of Mr. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW. We find him visiting these rebel conspirators in Canada. If not a syllable was before known of his sympathies when the country was in the death-struggle, there could be no doubt from this single fact on which side he was. Pennsylvania sent her sons in tens of thousands to the bloody field, and all her extraordinary energies were exerted to save the Republic, but CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, so far from supporting them, intrigued with the enemy. Now he comes before the people of the State for the highest honors within their gift. It is a simple question which follows: Shall he have them?

IN HIS much vaunted reply to Senator SCHURZ'S inquiry concerning the problem of civil service reform, HORACE GREELEY very pertinently remarks that "the spirit in which we work is the chief matter." This is true, although the companionship with which a man surrounds himself while prosecuting his work should by no means be left out of account. By the help of these interpreting clues, honest and intelligent men of both parties will have no difficulty in determining the value of Mr. GREELEY'S prospective services in behalf of civil service reform. It is as clear as the noon-day sun that the sole spirit in which he has worked for the past year or more has been a consuming desire to secure the Presidential nomination at the hands of the Democratic party—superadd to which fact that of his present political associations and surroundings, and his fine metaphysical phrase at once flames into the most scorching satire. Take away his writing material.

PITTSBURGH has a bitter grievance. In the chronicle of the triumphs of the *Garde Republicaine* band in the West, given in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, our smoky city is passed over in absolute silence. The neglect may seem unimportant, but when one remembers what admirable enthusiasm and self-denial our citizens displayed on the occasion of that remarkable visit, such failure of recognition is mortifying if not exasperating. When referring to the subject it is worth while to say that the report of the extraordinary success of the band in this country has reached France where it seems to have made a notable impression. In a speech at the inauguration of the *Exposition Universelle de Lyon* no less a personage than M. VICTOR LEFRANC, Minister of the Interior, spoke of "America as ours in heart and memory," and in attestation of the fact he called to witness "the echoes of the hospitality which at this very moment in her most ancient cities she extends to French art and to the uniform of the French Republic."

THE is the way one of the GREELEY papers—the Springfield *Republican*—states an important fact:

"Judge David Davis, who put up a job on the Labor Reform Convention, and then tried one on the Cincinnati Convention, was thus thrown, and had to give up his Presidential ambition this time, has concluded to support Grant."

It may not be that the position of Judge DAVIS is a matter of the insignificance that is here pretended, and it may possibly be that he and the army of Labor Reformers, whose candidate he was, may not with propriety be referred to thus disdainfully. In the first place, Judge DAVIS himself is not without influence in the land when he expresses the opinion that GRANT and not GREELEY should be elected President. In the next place, those who preferred Judge DAVIS to GREELEY, and still regard the Labor Reformers, and by foul intrigue were "thrown" at Cincinnati, are not the set of ragamuffins which the GREELEY papers would have people believe—the truth of which remark may yet be demonstrated to the satisfaction even of Mr. GREELEY'S friends.

THE ex-Confederate agent in the sale of the rebel archives recently purchased by the government having himself exploded the "forgery" cry of the opposition press, resort is now had to the charge that the price paid for them—seventy-five thousand dollars—was "abstracted" from the public treasury without warrant. This accusation is as groundless as the other. The last Congress appropriated the sum of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose, and the purchase was made upon the official recommendation of the members of the Southern Claims Commission, upon the ground that the evidence they contained would save the government several millions of dollars in the adjudication of Southern claims. Apart from their importance to the country at large as evidence toward correcting and developing the history of the rebellion, they are of the very highest value to the government in the settlement of claims brought by residents of the South who assert and attempt to prove their loyalty to the Union during the war. The purchase was a profitable investment—and that in more ways than one.

RELATIVE to the report that GEN. HARTRANFT, some days before the meeting of the Republican Committee, placed in the hands of the Chairman a letter withdrawing from the Gubernatorial contest, we can say in the most positive manner that there is not one word of truth in it, nevertheless, it is just as true as the very best—or worst—of the slanderous reports put afloat by his enemies. Probably few men ever ran for office who was the object of so much calumny as Gen. HARTRANFT. But, as in such cases generally, the persecution has begun to react. It has been carried too far. Gen. HARTRANFT cannot be beaten. If he lives he will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania. Beneath the game of brag adopted by BUCKALEW'S supporters, can be detected the proof of their own want of confidence. Democratic leaders know of BUCKALEW'S weakness. Electors have not forgotten his copperheadism and will not support him. As the representative of Greeleyism he has entered a field where certain defeat awaits him. There is a sentiment awake that will defeat him as surely as election day comes. Let Republicans only be steadfast and do their duty.

THE NEXT POPE.

Leading European statesmen are believed to be greatly concerned in anticipation of the death of PIUS the Ninth, an event which, from the advanced age and feeble health of His Holiness, is thought likely to occur in the near future. Upon the election of his successor in the pontificate, matters of so mighty moment are dependent, that the results of the labors of his official life may at last seem insignificant in comparison with the consequences of his decease. Generally stated, the question at issue in the selection of the next Pope, is the question whether the rule of the Jesuits within the church shall come to an end or be continued,—whether the policy which culminated in the loss of the temporal power and in the rupture of the church in Germany shall still be insisted upon, or a "new departure" inaugurated in the person of a Pope in sympathy with modern ideas, and prepared to accept accomplished events as irresistible facts. The Pope himself and his Jesuit counsellors are well aware of the situation and its issues, and measures are known to have been taken with the view of securing the choice of a pontiff of approved principles and character. Cardinal PATRIZZI is said to be the candidate whom they have selected, and in order to render his election certain a bull was two years ago signed by the Pope, which dispenses with all the formalities customary at a papal election, and orders, or authorizes, the cardinals in Rome to supply the vacancy in the papal chair, without waiting for the presence of those members of the college who reside abroad. But to the election of a Pope in this irregular manner Prince BISMARCK has decided objections, which are known to be also entertained by the statesmen of some other countries.

It seems that by the sanction of traditional usage in some instances, and in virtue of treaties in others, certain governments possess the right of vetoing a papal election, if they fail to like the selection made by the cardinals. Austria, Spain and France each possesses, and Naples did, this right of veto, which some of them have on different occasions exercised. Thus in 1823 Austria interposed to prevent the election of Cardinal SEVEROLI, and in 1831 Spain intervened against Cardinal GIUSTINIANI, and in all the papal elections for the last hundred and seventy years, all these powers have made their influences felt. In the election of a successor to the present Pope it is claimed that Italy is entitled by inheritance to the right of veto once belonging to Naples, and, as Austria derived her right of veto from her imperial position in Germany, it would seem clear that Prussia, her successor in that position, ought to enjoy the same authority. Knowing, however, perfectly well that it would not be conceded by the Court of Rome, Prince BISMARCK, it is said, attempted in an indirect way to secure for the next Pope the legitimate influence at Rome through the intervention of Cardinal PRINCE HOHENLOHE. But having failed in that attempt, BISMARCK now openly asserts the right of Germany, a power of the first rank with twelve millions of Catholic subjects, to a voice in the election of the next Pope. It surely seems reasonable enough that a right allowed to governments of secondary importance should not be withheld from one of the first importance, and as the Pope asserts almost sovereign rights over the Faithful, the German government feels bound to make sure that the man placed in the position shall not interfere to interrupt the pacific internal relations of the empire. In fact, BISMARCK aims at nothing less than to deliver the Catholic population of the empire from their absolute dependence upon Rome, and thus to render impossible the renewal of these disputes between the government and the hierarchy by which the old empire was so much disturbed. And if the Berlin official organs know anything about the matter, the occasion of the next papal election will be a crisis in the controversy between Rome and Berlin. As the Italian and Austrian governments would no doubt concur with the German in rejecting a Pope elected by Roman Jesuits in haste immediately after the death of the present incumbent, the prospect is interesting. The cardinals in Rome are known to be divided into a Jesuit and anti-Jesuit party, the latter believed to be much the more numerous, and not prepared to aid in carrying out the plan sanctioned by the bull referred to above. This party despairs of the restoration of the temporal power, and favors reconciliation with Italy and Germany. Hence it is possible that the world may again see the spectacle of two Popes—or, a Pope and an anti-Pope—hurling anathemas at each other, and each having his national supporters.

GERMAN VOTERS DECIDING FOR THEMSELVES.

The efforts of SCHURZ and others to alienate the German Republicans, and secure their votes for GREELEY and the Democracy, are not only utterly futile, but are met with contempt by those most familiar with the the sentiment of our German citizens. The "German-American United Association of the United States," with its headquarters in New York, and representing the German Republicans of all the principal cities in the country, has just issued a circular expressive of the real sentiment of the majority of German voters. This circular emphatically declares that the Republican party needs the country when the Democracy plunged it into secession and rebellion; achieved the most glorious victory of the century by abolishing slavery, and granting equal rights and peace to all; introduced civil service reform, adopted the eight-hour system of labor in the public service, ungraciously treated the rebels and secured the adoption of those noble enactments, the Civil rights and Amnesty bills. In a word, the Democrats comprising this association regard the Republican party as the representative of true Democratic doctrine, and are too intelligent to be swayed from their honest convictions. They know HORACE GREELEY, are familiar with his prejudices against their national customs, and cannot forget the insults which he has heaped upon them. The German party is not a commodity, to be bought and sold. So long as the Republican party is true to itself, and sets its candidates and its principles fairly before the German voters of the country, it can count upon their united support. Not even so specious a pleader as SCHURZ can deceive or wheedle the German people. They understand him quite as well as they understand GREELEY. They can distinguish between the statesman of honorable impulse and noble purpose, aiming to reform abuses and purify politics, and the subtle partisan who depends upon his oratory and sophistry to deceive the people in order to indulge his hatred against GRANT, and gratify his personal ambition. A leading German editor in St. Louis, in criticising his late speech in that city, exposes his hypocrisy and inconsistency, and concludes with this emphatic declaration:

"But then the people, and especially the German American people, will not suffer themselves to be deceived by sophistical and high sounding oratory. The German press, without regard to party, even journals which up to this time had a high regard for the Senator, are now almost unanimous in the opinion that SCHURZ has fallen, deeply fallen. SCHURZ may possibly succeed in his ambition, but he has certainly lost that which it will be hard for him to regain—namely, the respect and confidence of German Republicans."

THE report of the Bond Committee of the Georgia Legislature, recommending the repudiation of one hundred thousand shares of the gold bonds issued by the State in furtherance of railroad schemes, has caused much excitement in financial circles, especially in New York, where the securities are mostly held. "Informality in the issue" is the precious plea set up to justify repudiation. The State of Texas recently investigated certain securities held in New York, and the committee intrusted with the duty also favored repudiation, but when it was found that, in the event of such a step being taken, all Texas securities would be thrown out of the Stock Exchange, it was deemed prudent not to attempt repudiation. The Georgia Legislature has not yet acted on the report, but the feeling that prompts such a measure is sufficiently alarming. It is a significant fact that these Georgia bonds were issued under the recent Republican administration, and that no sooner do the Democrats come into power than they set about finding pretexts for repudiation! It is one of the cardinal principles of Democracy to undo what Republicans have done, as no measure, either social, political or financial, which emanates from Republican National or State administrations, meets the approbation of Democrats. Should GREELEY come into power, with his bad advisers in the North, and his rebel allies in the South, it is not impossible, to say the least, that the repudiation of the National bonds might be attempted. Pretexts could doubtless be found for recommending such a measure; and, though in all probability it would not succeed, incalculable damage would be inflicted upon the credit of the nation by the bare proposition.

CARL SCHURZ IN 1868 AND 1872.

Some of the German papers are amusing their readers with an illustration of Senator SCHURZ'S versatility. "In 1868 Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, in a speech denounced the Republican government of the South as a "military despotism more horrible than any ever endured by Poles, Hungarians or Irishmen." Mr. SCHURZ, speaking in Chicago shortly afterward, referred to Mr. DOOLITTLE as that "paltry statesman of Wisconsin who delights the public with his undertaker's wit and comical earnestness." As to the charge of oppression in the South, SCHURZ said that "it made by a sensation newspaper, a pot-house politician at a ward meeting, or by Andrew Johnson. It might be allowed to pass, but when a Senator of the United States comes before the people and compares the acts of the military government in the South to the cruelties practiced in Poland and Hungary, he deserves chastisement. He must either be more ignorant than any average school-boy or have a love for deliberate misrepresentation incompatible with the character of an honorable man. I understand that Senator DOOLITTLE has traveled in Europe. I think it would have been a useful employment of his time had he taken from a German schoolboy some elementary instruction in European history."

And then Mr. SCHURZ went on to give some details to show what military despotism in Europe really means. The comparison of the two speeches is amusing, in which the SCHURZ of 1868 and the SCHURZ of 1872 express themselves on the same subject. True, fairness properly suggests that what was not a fact four years ago may be a fact now. But the explanation suggested is not satisfactory, as the impression is irresistible that the speaker in both cases is one of those highly gifted rhetoricians who can descant with equal emotion and equal effect on either side of the same shield, fully persuaded that he is quite in earnest all the time. The simple truth is that whatever mistakes may have been made in the reconstruction and general treatment of the South there has been no military despotism there, and when Senator SCHURZ in 1872 repeats and applies the words for which he so severely rebuked Senator DOOLITTLE in 1868, he lays himself open to the charge, not of ignorance, but of misrepresentation.

WHETHER the Indian policy inaugurated by the present administration shall eventually result in success or failure, the government is certainly entitled to credit for its efforts to reform existing abuses in this particular. The fact that the results of the policy have been such as to win commendation from so pronounced a Democrat as Congressman BECK, of Kentucky, should make the opposition careful and cautious in their attacks upon the government concerning its management of the question. "Peaceably if you can, forcibly if you must," has been the motto of the administration in this matter, and there seems to be a strong probability that the peace policy will, after all, turn out to be the best plan. No one will dispute the fact that the Indian Commissioners, by whose reports and recommendations this government has very largely been guided, are men of high integrity, capacity and practical knowledge of affairs. One of these—Hon. WILLIAM WELSH, of Philadelphia—has just published a letter from the agent of the Apaches, the most warlike and troublesome of the Indian tribes, flatly contradicting the report that they had left the reservation and gone on the war path, and stating his firm belief that if a full opportunity is given him, and proper provision is made for their support, he can induce them to remain at peace, to farm and raise stock, and ultimately to wholly abandon their thimadic and predatory habits. This will require time, and patient, persistent effort, but he says it can be done, and adds that, not being himself a sanguine man, he would not make the statement without good and sufficient reasons. Mr. WELSH confirms the opinions of the writer, and expresses his earnest hope that the civilized appliances now being employed with such good effect may not be lightly superseded or laid aside. Since this agent took charge of the Camp Grant reservation the number of Indians has increased very considerably. They have never before been on the reservation so late in the summer; they have invariably gone to the mountains before this time of the year. If he can keep them there for the next three months he will have accomplished what has never been done before. In view of the facts it is to be hoped the opposition press will withhold its reckless attacks on the Indian policy of the administration—at least for awhile. For, however desperate may be the straits of the Democracy, civilization has rights which must not be ignored.

CITY COUNCILS held a stated meeting yesterday afternoon. There was barely a quorum in each branch. The most important item of business was the passage of an ordinance for the improvement of Fifth avenue, extending from a point some distance west of Soho, to its intersection with Penn avenue. This is one of the main outlets, and its paving with wood will render it a popular drive, as it traverses a most picturesque section of country, and is lined on either side with elegant residences. The Common Council, at a recent meeting, refused to adopt the ordinance, insisting that a portion of the avenue should be opened eighty feet wide, as required in the City District plan, whereas the Committee had provided for a uniform width of sixty feet. This objection was withdrawn after the ordinance reached the Select branch, it being feared that further delay might defeat the improvement for this season, if not altogether. The resolution passed by Select, at a former meeting, referring the whole subject of a public park to a special committee of seven, was concurred in by Common, and the committee is now completed. The ordinances to increase the pay of the police from two to dollars and a half per day was defeated in the lower branch, and a resolution was adopted inquiring by what authority the police force had recently been increased. Common Council passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the feasibility of removing the Council chambers and instructing said committee to procure a suitable site for a new city lock-up and Mayor's office, with rooms for Council chambers. The argument was used that the new chambers were unfit for the comfortable transaction of business, owing to the noise of the streets, and that their removal was only a question of time. That such a resolution should have been entertained much less passed, will surprise not a few. A new lock-up is necessary, but a proposition for a new Mayor's office and Council chambers will hardly be seriously entertained either in committee or in Councils. The resolution was not reached in Select, and will probably be either modified so as to include only the lock-up, or negatived altogether. The receipts and disbursements of the Water Commission, till July 1st, instant, are given in the proceedings.

WHEN CHARLES R. BUCKALEW is found in the company of the associated rebel scoundrels, who congregated on the border of Canada to there to plot for the burning of Northern cities and by the foulest means stimulate domestic rebellion and the most inhuman atrocities, a full confession of which is made in the report of the notorious THOMPSON to the not less notorious J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, it is time for honest men of all parties to stop before voting for him for Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. HOLCOMBE, one of these Confederate conspirators, in his report to BENJAMIN—published in the COMMERCIAL yesterday—says:

"Besides the crowd of less distinguished persons I saw during the course of the summer, in some instances repeatedly, Governor Hunt, of New York, and Messrs. Leigh, Richmond and Benjamin Wood, of the same State, Mr. BUCKALEW, Judge Black and Mr. Van Dyke, of Pennsylvania, McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Weller, of California, Judge Judge Balliit, of Kentucky, and Colonel Walker, of Indiana."

Now, for what did CHARLES R. BUCKALEW visit these rebel conspirators—these plotters for the destruction of the Union, the burning of Northern cities? Was it for anything that entitles him to the gratitude and support of the people of Pennsylvania now? A man is known by the company he keeps. We have seen CHARLES R. BUCKALEW presiding at the Fish Creek camp meeting of deserters and enemies of the country. About the same time we find him visiting these agents of the JEFF. DAVIS Confederacy in Canada, who were there for no other purpose than the overthrow of the government, whereof the burning of Northern cities was one of the chosen means. Need one word of comment be added?

A REMARKABLE fact connected with the letter of General PLEASANTON to Senator SCHURZ concerning his "impression" that the President gave him to understand his willingness to accord that Senator a share of public patronage in exchange for his support of the San Domingo annexation project, is this: The speech of Senator SCHURZ was delivered in St. Louis on the 22d of July, and its charges against the President in this matter were avowedly based on the authority of the letter in question, which the speaker declared to be in his possession at the time. But the letter itself, as published in the *Tribune*, bears date of July 26th, or three days later than the specification of the charges made on the purported authority of that very communication. The President, it will be recollected, promptly denied the statement of the Senator as soon as it was published, and demanded the production of the proofs. Now the question is, how came Senator SCHURZ to hurry at once to New York, the resid ence of PLEASANTON, and why should the letter of the latter bear the date given? Was it for the reason that, since it had no existence at the date of SCHURZ'S speech, the instant challenge of the President made it necessary to concoct it, and that a fatal blunder was made by not dating it back a few days or weeks instead of the day on which it was actually written? It looks exceedingly like it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THE growth of cotton as a staple product in the warm valleys of California has been attended with such satisfactory results as to encourage the belief that, before many years, the production of the country will be materially augmented by the supplies from that source.

A smart lad in San Antonio, Texas, recently took his stand by the side of a blind organ-grinder, and, hat in hand, solicited alms. When his tile was nearly filled by the sympathetic passers-by he walked off, leaving the organist grinding away utterly ignorant of the whole transaction. This is the use to which the Democratic party is putting Greeley.

A singular accident lately occurred in Germany. A basket maker had a quantity of willow switches stowed away in a cellar. Going down to fetch some, his remaining away too long seemed strange, and another person went to look for him. This man did not return either, and two others went down. All four were killed by the fermentation of the green willow switches.

The French missionaries in Brazil have lately made some solid contributions to geographical knowledge by exploring the Rio Negro and San Francisco rivers, the chief branches of the Amazon.

A man named Little, who has been missing since the early part of May, when he went to the Cincinnati Convention, was recently found in New York in a state of complete mental hallucination. It was too much for him.

The strange and very fatal disorder known as "Bright's disease" is said to be alarmingly on the increase in this country. It is only during the last three years that any accurate statistics have been filed respecting this disease.

A French opera bouffe has been produced in Turkey under the title of "Mohammed and His Creditors." It is almost needless to say that its author, Hassan Pacha, is a native Mussulman, as Mohammed finds very little credit elsewhere.

San Francisco police reporters are rather proud to chronicle the arrest for drunkenness of a lady worth $300,000. With so much money she can afford to "take aboard" any amount of liquid, since she can keep bailing herself out without trouble.

It is said that baldness is becoming fearfully prevalent among the ladies, caused by the chignon fashion. What was designed as an ornament, will become a necessity to hide deformity.

There will be enough wild grapes in Texas this year to make more wine than was ever manufactured in France in one year.

Following the pattern set by New York and Philadelphia, a number of other cities are raising funds to provide free excursions for the poor children during the summer, and committees of their foremost citizens have undertaken the superintendence of the charity. Good, but the name of Pittsburgh is not among them.

New Orleans is thriving. The total value of its export trade for the last fiscal year was $85,963,081, against $90,802,847 for the previous year, showing a gain of over three millions. The total exports of the United States for the same period, were $562,518,651; it will thus be seen that the export trade of New Orleans is about equal to one-sixth of the whole export trade of the United States.

Statistics are remarkable things, and sometimes contradict common opinions point blank, without the slightest compunction. It is generally believed to be dangerous to travel on railroads, but statistics show that it is the safest method of locomotion on land ever yet devised.

The State Geologist of Indiana has found a large deposit of bog manure in the Wyandotte cave, which he thinks will be useful as a fertilizer.

Several active mud volcanoes have lately been discovered in California. They do not, however, begin to compare with the *Tribune* since it ceased to be "an organ."

It seems almost impossible to conceive of a great event occurring anywhere upon the globe by which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for twenty years ago gave a powerful influence to this common sense idea. As the extraordinary efficacy of the Great Vegetable Restorative became known, multitudes of debilitated invalids turned with health-ing from the nauseous and strength-destroying potions with which it was then the fashion to drench the sick, to this purifying, sustaining, alterative preparation derived from the finest roots, herbs and barks placed by botanical research at the disposal of medical science. Revolutions never go back ward. From that time to the present the importance of assisting and reinforcing nature in her struggles with disease has been more and more widely and keenly appreciated by the sick and the suffering. In tens of thousands of households Hostetter's Bitters are looked upon as the one thing needful in cases of Dyspepsia, General Debility, constipation, Nervous Weakness, Chills and Fever, Bilious Affections and all conditions of the body and mind that betoken a lack of vital energy. When the quicksilver ranges high, and the solid flesh is resolving itself into a den under the fevid temperature, this agreeable tonic is the best, possible safeguard against all the disorders generated by a sultry and unwholesome atmosphere. It prevents and relieves lassitude and languor, and enables the athlete to endure with impunity an unusual amount of exertion. Of all invigorating and regulating medicines, it is the purest and most wholesome.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

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I am this day in receipt of 50 cases of SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE WINE, of my own imp ortation, guaranteed Strictly Pure, and at a moderate price.

Also, a Pure Article of

HOLLAND GIN,

Of my own importation, which for quality cannot be excelled.

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No. 84 MARKET STREET, corner of the Diamond.

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Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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FLANNELS AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well known

Flannels and Jeans,

At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

S. Bradley & Sons,

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS,

River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of

Miller's Screw Can,

Patented March, 1868.

The Best and Cheapest Fruit Can ever Invented. Requires no Rubber.

This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, &c. Send for Samples.

All other kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders filled on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,

109 and 111 Sandusky Street, ALLEGHENY.

GET THE BEST.

Howe Standard and Sampson Standard SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

SOUDER & McCLURG, 63 Wood street.

PERSONAL.

Look-Out Mountain covets a look at President Grant. Maybe there would be a move made by the army and the battle that raged upon its heights during the late rebellion, its people think it may well claim the honor of a visit from the President during the sweltering heat of the summer. Thus believing through the Board of Trade and the City Council of Chattanooga, they have extended an invitation to the President.

In connection with the International Prison Congress it is interesting to note that at the lecture of Dr. Bellows on John Howard, the Catholic Archbishop Manning presided. Whether or no so ultra an ultramontane was conscious that the orator belonged to one of the most ultra of heretical sects does not appear, and made no difference on the occasion, for the prelate declared the lecture "most remarkable, fertile, eloquent and condensed." And so it was, every word of it. Pierre D. Conway, writing of the Prison Congress.

Spotted Tail appears to be a remarkably clear headed son of the forest. In his last interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs he requested, among other things which he seemed to consider necessary to the happiness of himself and his people, that all future promises should be put in writing, giving as a reason therefor that so much fraud was practised upon those for whom he officiated as spokesman, that they got but half the goods sent them by the Great Father and spotted Tail complains that the terms of the treaty made by General Harney, in 1868, have not been fulfilled, and he is apparently determined no longer to be the victim, if he can help it, of compacts which darken counsel with words without knowledge.

Wadleigh, whose name appears as Consul Butler's secretary, and prominent in the Alexandria fight, is from Boston, a young adventurer who held some subordinate position in the French army, and after the war drifted to Egypt, where he found employment in the Consul's service.

James Russell Lowell sailed for his contemplated two year's stay in Europe last week, and with him went Mr. Henry Adams, who will remain abroad at least a year. Both the ornamental and working editorial chairs of the *North American Review* are thus made vacant, and no action has yet been made as to their successors *ad interim*.

In reply to inquiries made by circular letters the Pension Bureau has just heard from one who is probably the oldest in the pension list of the widows of Revolutionary soldiers. The Postmaster at New Matamoras, Washington county, Ohio, writes that Mrs. Lois Miller, a widow of Philip, a soldier of the Revolution, was living on the 23d instant at that place; that she will be 109 years old on the 15th of August proximo, and that her sight is somewhat defective, but that her mind is good for one of her age.

A St. Louis philosopher and linguist suggests that one of the ancestors of Horace Greeley, was, perhaps, distinguished as a farmer, who kept his fields fresh, blooming and green. He, therefore, got the name of Green-lea-man, contracted to Greenman, softened to Greeley and polished into Greeley, according to a habit of some German and Danish, as well as English words, to drop a letter simply for brevity.

Henri Drayton, the well known operatic singer was again stricken with paralysis the other day, and it is doubtful if he can recover.

TO WHAT extent certain articles have decreased in production since 1860 is as follows: Rice, 113,332,911 pounds; tobacco, 191,474,120 pounds; cotton, 2,373,056 bales; cane sugar, 142,737 hogsheads; cane molasses, 8,370,673 gallons; maple sugar, 11,676,560 pounds; maple molasses, 626,532 gallons; honey, 6,663,542 pounds; beeswax, 691,658 pounds; cloverseed, 316,934 bushels; grass seed, 349,852 bushels; sweet potatoes, 20,325,392 bushels; hemp, 61,737 tons.

MT. UNION COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises—Additional Facilities—Increase of the Endowment Fund, etc.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The commencement exercises of this flourishing institution, held on Thursday last, were of the most interesting character. Fifteen young men and three young ladies graduated, and had the honors of the institution conferred upon them. Each one of these acted their part in a manner highly creditable to the institution.

The average attendance of the college during the last year has been the largest in its history, being between three and four hundred. During the year about thirty thousand dollars' worth of specimens have been put into the institution; in addition to which the sum of sixty thousand dollars has been added to the endowment fund.

About one thousand models, obtained from the patent office, serve admirably to illustrate the sciences. The chemical and philosophical apparatus has also been largely increased and put in new cases. In the museum, also, new cases have been put up. The chemical and philosophical apparatus, formerly belonging to the Alliance College, has all been purchased and placed in this institution. The entire property of the college is now valued at over $200,000. The whole number of students who have attended the college from the beginning amounts to 8,110; the number who have gone out as teachers to 5,868.

The college year is so arranged as to be adapted to the convenience of those desiring to teach, having fall, spring and summer terms, with the long vacation in the winter, giving students an opportunity to teach during the winter season, without falling behind their classes. There is, however, a winter term to accommodate those who wish to attend and study that term.

An eminent teacher has just been engaged in the musical department. Prof. Wm. Armstrong, a graduate under Prof. Henry C. Cooper, leader of the Philharmonic Society, a celebrated Institution of London, England, who for the past ten years has been teaching in London and also in New York.

In addition to the two large and good college boarding halls for the accommodation of students, an excellent boarding house will be completed and conducted by Mr. Judd by the 27th of August, 1872, the beginning of the fall term.

Beside the graduates in the classical, philosophic scientific and elective courses, thirty-three students graduated in the degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science.

Sixteen alumni of three years' standing received the Master's degree; the degree of Master of Arts was also conferred upon W. W. Cole, M. D., of Allegheny City, Pa., and the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Samuel F. Upham, of Boston, Mass.

Correction.

In publishing the letter of H. Carey Baird, referring to the work entitled "The American System," by the late Andrew Stewart, a slight oversight occurred in "copying."

Mr. Carey's words were these: "I have read the proof sheets of the volume, which has just been published, with great care, and it has impressed me with a degree of admiration for him equal to that which I entertain for any public man of our day—*or of his day.*" We printed it thus, "not his day," thereby altering the meaning.

THE latest novelty in the way of street-car motive power is now in operation in New Orleans. On a four-wheel truck about half the length of an ordinary passenger car are a boiler, a tank, and a double-cylinder engine of seven inches stroke. The tank is filled with about three hundred gallons of water. This water is heated in the depot in a stationary boiler and discharged into the tank at the beginning of each trip. In this manner enough steam is provided to propel the car nine miles, and have a surplus of power left at the end of the trip. One man performs the duties of engineer, brakeman, and conductor. There is no escape of steam, and no smoke; and that ordinarily caused in running a passenger car, and a trial of nearly three months has shown this new motor to be entirely reliable, but much cheaper than horse power. The actual running expenses have been $1 48 per day.

A FEW nights ago the water of Raritan Bay was impregnated with phosphorus. The whole bay was covered with phosphorescent bubbles. These bubbles were about the size of peas. They could be seen oozing from the bottom of they bay to the depth of three feet. There was a light breeze blowing, and as the water dashed against the boats riding at anchor, it seemed to cover them with a spray of white fire. The beach for miles was fringed with a broad ribbon of phosphorescent light, and the piers, deluged with the burning water, seemed like breakwaters of illuminated alabaster.

Revolutions Never Go Backward.

The philosophical theory that the human system when weakened by disease, oppressive heat, excessive labor or any cause, should be restored and invigorated instead of being subjected to the action of depleting drugs, is gaining ground every day. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago gave a powerful influence to this common sense idea. As the extraordinary efficacy of the Great Vegetable Restorative became known, multitudes of debilitated invalids turned with health-ing from the nauseous and strength-destroying potions with which it was then the fashion to drench the sick, to this purifying, sustaining, alterative preparation derived from the finest roots, herbs and barks placed by botanical research at the disposal of medical science. Revolutions never go back ward. From that time to the present the importance of assisting and reinforcing nature in her struggles with disease has been more and more widely and keenly appreciated by the sick and the suffering. In tens of thousands of households Hostetter's Bitters are looked upon as the one thing needful in cases of Dyspepsia, General Debility, constipation, Nervous Weakness, Chills and Fever, Bilious Affections and all conditions of the body and mind that betoken a lack of vital energy. When the quicksilver ranges high, and the solid flesh is resolving itself into a den under the fevid temperature, this agreeable tonic is the best, possible safeguard against all the disorders generated by a sultry and unwholesome atmosphere. It prevents and relieves lassitude and languor, and enables the athlete to endure with impunity an unusual amount of exertion. Of all invigorating and regulating medicines, it is the purest and most wholesome.

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Of my own importation, which for quality cannot be excelled.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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Commercial Banking Company,

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

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TRANSACTS A

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Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

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Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Chester and Tamaroa Railroad

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

First Mortgage on a Railroad completed, fully equipped and doing a large business.

FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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Agents for the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Grnsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Int., 1877.
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Pittsburghand Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, 6's, at 85 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 29, 1872.

The coal men are making their appearance on Water street, but bring back a small supply of money from below, most of them preferring to hold their stock till late in the season,when better prices will be realized. The money realized from the last shipment of coal will begin to come into our local market wh n most needed—some sixty days hence—when the fall trade will call for all the loanabl: funds the banks can spare.

The market is stagnant, with no pressure for loans, other than the paper always hawked about the street. Rates remain unchanged, private lenders taking all they can get.

—Messrs Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	114¾	112¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾	113¾
New 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s			

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114¾

We call attention to the advertisement of the bonds of the Chester and Tamaroa Railroad. This road is chartered by the State of Illinois, and runs from Chester on the Mississippi river to Tamaroa on the Missouri Central Railroad—a distance of forty-six miles. The whole mortgage is for $600,000, or but $16,500 per mile. It has received aid from the towns along the route to the extent of $315,000, which, together with the capital stock, has been sufficient to make the road bed, lay the rails and put the whole road in running order. The proceeds of the present mortgage is to improve the construction and rolling stock.

It is seldom the opportunity is offered of purchasing at subscription rates the first mortgage bonds of a completed road, but in this case the managers wisely deferred marketing their bonds until the Comptroller of the road was certain and its success assured.

The country through which the road runs is a rich agricultural district, fully able to support the road, and at Chester is manufactured the famous Cole's Mills flour, with which every dealer is familiar. The main dependence of the road will be on the coal, which is found in such quantities that Pennsylvania mine owners will fear with astonishment the statements.

We will hereafter give a synopsis of the report of the Illinois State Geologist on the coal fields of this section.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 29, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Canton			96	96		
Western Union Tel	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Quicksilver	42	42	42	42	42	42
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Adams Express			97¾	97¾		
Wells Fargo Express			50	50		
American Express			58½	58½		
Canton Co			58½	58½		
Cumberland Coal			23	23		
New York Central	92	91¾	92	92	92	92
Erie			20	20		
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Hudson River	116	116	116	116	116	116
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Michigan Southern	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Illinois Central	118	118	118	118	118	118
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Chicago and Alton	57	57	57	57	57	57
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Cleveland and Toledo	93	93	93	93	93	93
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Mississippi	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
Chicago and Alton	97	97	97	97	97	97
Do. preferred	120	120	120	120	120	120
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	120	120	120	120	120	120
New Jersey Central						
Union Pacific	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	27¾	North Penn's R. R.	59¾
Lehigh Navigation	43¾	United Cos's of N. J.	126½
Catawissa	45	Shamokin Navigat'n.	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	36	Reading	98¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 28, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market on some leading articles is uneasy and prices for other articles of commerce have advanced. We are reported an advance of 2c afoc per bbl from store, on fancy brands old wheat flour. However, the prices for good to choice brands are unchanged. Springs are weak and not sought after. Wheat remains firm, at previous quotations, with the tendency upward. All other leading articles of trade and commerce are unchanged in price. Below we give the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noticed from store, the usual advance.

APPLES—Receipts 159 bbls. The market is dull and drooping, with sales as to quality at $1 50, 2 25 $3 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an active demand, and a prime article finds ready sale at 70@80c per gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, manufactured, 4¾ @ 5c; refined 5c for 48 ⅌ cent; nitrate soda 4¾@5; first pots 10c; seconds 8c.

BUTTER—Receipts 23 packages. Prime packed, in good condition, finds ⅌ lb; common lower at 'all sorts" of prices. The supply of good to prime is equal to the demand.

BROOM CORN—The market shows no signs of change. Sales are reported at 5@6c ⅌ lb.

BEANS—White navy $2 25@3 00 ⅌ bushel.

BROOMS—Market steady and quiet at the following figures: Fancy, No. 1, $5 50; No. 2, $4 50; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@2 25 ⅌ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Baking Powder quarter pound cans, per doz, $1 75; half pound cans $2 25 per doz; one pound cans $3 60 per doz; five pound cans $30 on per doz; ten pound boxes, $6 per box.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There have been some changes in the market, and we alter our figures accordingly. Trade is reported active for the season. Following are the revised figures at which sales were made: Sugar cured hams 16c; sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 7½c; rib sides 9c; clear rib 9½c; clear sides 10c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 20c; mess pork $16 50; lard in tierces 10c; lard in kegs 10½c; lard in buckets 11¾c. It will be seen that sugar cured hams have advanced ½c; rib sides ½c; clear rib ½c; clear sides ½c. Receipts—Bacon, 11 packages, 28.

CHEESE—Receipts increasing, being 717 boxes against 111. Prices unchanged, with sales of New York Goshen at 14a15c; Ohio factory at 10a11c; inferior grades 8a9c, as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9a10c ⅌ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ⅌ lb; shoulders 5a5½c ⅌ lb; country lard 5a5½c ⅌ lb as per quality.

COAL—Lump, Sales; hut coal, 7½c; slack, 4½c per bushel.

CASTOR OIL—Sales of standard brands, round lots, at 12c; in a jobbing way, 22c.

CREENT—Sales Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Ivanhoe $2 50@2 75. Calcined plaster $4a4 50. Land plaster $3 25a3 50.

CORN MEAL—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $3 25a3 30 per bbl.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, 18½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $2 00.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 2's, $3 00@3 25; 3's $3 75 @ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $5 50a6 00a7 00 ⅌ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

GROCERIES—Demand for leading articles in this line continues very large, and we may say that trade has kept up beyond all expectation, and we do not expect much animation until about the middle of August. Chicago —— the expectations of some of the knowing ones, coffees have advanced fully one-half cent, gold; and as all the coffees under way to this country is owned by one firm, we feel at liberty to say to our friends, "Hold fast to that which is good." Higher prices will, without doubt, rule toward the latter part of the coming month. Refined sugars have advanced one-eight East ward. The following are prices at which sales were made:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 23½c; fair 21¾c; roasted in one pound papers 27c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13½c; A do 12½; B do 11½c; extra C 11¾c; Chesapeake extra C 11¾a11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Ginger, pure, 18c; Allspice, 17c; Cassia 20c; nutmegs $1 25.

Teas—Prices are on a shade lower, the ruling price being 15c ⅌ dozen. The market is overstocked.

FLOUR—Receipts 800 bbls. Both mills and stores are holding their flour firmly and there are no concessions to effect sales on old wheat flour, but could be induced to do so with Spring wheat brands. Extra choice winter wheat brands has advanced on store from 10c to 15c per barrel. This, it is understood, is for "gilt edged" flour. Following are the ruling figures at which sales are made: Old wheat family brands $5 50@6 per barrel; whist medium grades commanded $8 50a8 75. Western springs are dull; sales at 50c per bbl less. Mill rates: National, white wheat, $9 90; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 20; Morning Glory, red winter, $9.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, oats, barley and corn, since our last:

Wheat, sacks	165	Oats, sacks	1,——
Corn, sacks	825	Barley, sacks	300

The market is unchanged, but holders are very firm in their views, looking for higher rates. We do not feel inclined, especially to the fullest extent of the market to-day, and are content to quote red winter old, at $1 08; white $1 00; new, $1 00. Corn dull, yellow shelled at 60c; high mixed 62c; mixed 62c. Oats—Prices unchanged. We quote white at 43c; mixed 41c. Rye—market quiet, with sales at 90c. Barley—no prices have not yet been established.

HOPS—The market is firm; sales prime 71a at 65a 70c; 70a 75sale. The demand is fair.

HAY—The demand is more active. Sales baled on the wharf and at the depot $1 50@1 60 per ton.

HIDES—Market moderately active with sales at $9a10 00 per ton for No. 1; No 2 $7@7 50.

LARD OIL—Market quiet and firm; sales extra No. 1 70a72c; No. 1 65a68c.

LIME—Estimate $1 75 ⅌ bbl; Cleveland white $2; market rather dull.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 40a1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 70; chopped corn $1 60@1 70 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Sales spring chickens by the coop 50a60c ⅌ pair; turkeys, 20c.

PROVISIONS—Sales made at prices ranging from $1 20@3 00 per cwt.

PEA NUTS—Sales in a jobbing way at 8½c.

HOGS—Regular sales at 8½a9c.

SEED—Flaxseed is held at $2 00@2 05 per bushel.

SALT—Car lots $1 85; store $2 00 ⅌ bbl.

TALLOW—Sales 5½a6c ⅌ lb.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, in a jobbing way, ⅌ gal, 18c; Hopper, 15c.

WHISKEY—Highwines are in fair demand and held at 92c ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—There are no changes in prices to note. Following are the ruling rates in this market for the grades named:

Tub washed	45a50	Unwashed wool	35a40
Fine fleece	48a50	Medium fleece	50a53

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 30, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market for petroleum and prices are unsettled, although we have no change to note in prices. So far as relates to this market no sales were reported. Sales were made at Parker's Landing at $2 60 per bbl; this would make oil there worth about 9½c, the lowest point touched for some time.

REFINED

Dull and prices weak; Jobbers offered at 21¾c; August, first half, 22c; last half, 22¼c; September optional, 22¾c; August to October, 22¾ for eastern delivery.

OIL BARRELS.

Market dull and prices unsettled, but no lower; city make $1 75a1 78; country $1 70.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 28.—The market was quiet to-day and slightly weaker. On upper and lower ends the market was not changed and closed steady. Following are the sales reported:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$5 65
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 62½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 60
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 70
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 85

NEW YORK, July 28.—Crude in bulk irregular; some parties refuse to sell under 12½c, out other parties were offering at 12¾c. Refined quiet and unchanged; sales of 2,000 bbls re-sale contract; held at 22¾c, closing at this price; cases 23a23½c, with 5,000 packages sold at latter price. Philadelphia delivery is lower and quiet; refined for July 21¾a21¾c; 5,000 bbls for first half August at 22¾c, and 5,000 bbls delivery from September 20th at 22¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 28.—Market quiet and firm at $2 60a3 60.

ROUSSEVILLE, July 28.—Market quiet and dull at $2 75.

OIL CITY, July 28.—Market quiet and but little doing; country on lower road $3 60a3 65; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 80.

TITUSVILLE, July 28.—Market quiet and unchanged; nominal, $2 65 for spot.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Market quiet; S. W. 21¾a22c; crude in bulk 12c; cases 27¾a28c; sales none. Futures—August, 22¾c; September 22¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, July 29.—Market very quiet at $3 80a3 85.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—July 21¾a21¾c; August 22¾c; September 22¾a23c; October 23c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	J. A. McDowell	14
Owner	Eureka	80
Owner	Leo & Oppenheim	80
Owner	Oleopolis Oil Works	154
Owner	Excelsior Oil Works	80
Thomas King	Crystal Oil Works	302
Thomas King	Peerless Oil Works	302
Thomas King	Fairview Oil Works	302
W. P. R. R.	Fairview Oil Works	308
Fisher Bros.	Model Oil Works	170
J. Bushnell	Model Oil Works	170
Fisher Bros.	Citizens' Oil Works	420
Duncan & Young	Brilliant Oil Works	420
J. Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	140
J. Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	420
J. Bushnell	Original Oil Works	214
Owner	Radiant Oil Works	370
J. Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	154
W. Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	234
J. Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	294
J. Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	234
Thomas King	Keystone Oil Works	294
Total		4,932

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Leo Oppenheim	80	Eureka	80
Fisher & Co.	148	Oleopolis Oil Works	154
Excelsior Oil Works	80	Crystal Oil Works	75
Peerless Oil Works	302	Fairview Oil Works	1,078
Model Oil Works	1,614	Citizens' Oil Works	420
Tarentum	308	Unidentified Wagon	294
Keystone Oil Works	856	Standard Oil Works	924
Total			7,322

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cargo of Vigor for Liverpool, 4,000 barrels.

Central Refining Co., 1,079 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., Wagner, 302 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 502 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Company, 506 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....2,389

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Central Refining Co., 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Waring, King & Co., 582 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....682

Oil Shipments per P., W. and B. R. R.

Central Refining Co., 479 bbls to S. Fleuchar & Co., Baltimore, Md.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The dry goods market opens with a better demand and more general activity as noticed in all lines of goods. Brown sheetings and shirtings, standard goods, have been in active demand, and small lines have been placed at full prices. Cotton flannels have been in fair demand, and been received for export at full rates, but outside of this the market remains inactive. In bleached sheetings and shirtings more activity was noticed, and a fair amount of business transacted under production of thirty days. Prints are not active; a few cases sold at quotations, but generally in single case lots; they are still reported dull but firm. In woolens there was a good demand for duplicates of certain styles of fancy cassimeres that have been favorites with clothiers. More inquiry was also noticed for doeskins and tricots. Flannels were inactive, attending a few small lots to fill up broken assortments.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Flour steady with a moderate demand at $7 75a8; new $7 beat 75. Wheat—demand all for best grades firm; old $1 60a1 62; new $1 56a1 55; white $1 55a1 60. Corn quiet and weak at 45a46c. Rye—demand fair; market firmer at 75a75c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 31a32c, heavy; dull but unchanged. Provisions firm and in fair demand. Pork unchanged. Butter—demand good at full prices for choice, which is held at 20a 22c; fancy packages and prices nominal at 23a24c. Lard dull and nominal at $12 50. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats—shoulders 5½c held and 6c asked; sides 7½c; sides, clear, 8c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm at 6½c; sides clear rib sides 1-16c less. Hogs—demand fair and market firm at $4 75a5 10 for choice. Whisky in fair demand at lower rates; held at 90c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Tobacco—sales light and prices firm and unchanged. Cotton dull; middling 23½c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 29, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were thirty-four cars, or six hundred and forty-six head. In addition to these there were two loads driven over from East Liberty, making a total of seven hundred and seventy-five cattle on sale this morning.

In quality the offerings were principally of the inferior grades, three-fourths of all the stock on sale being light thin grass steers and heifers running in weight from seven to ten hundred. The heavier cattle were not so good as they generally are, and it was remarked that those dealers who had good cattle sold out early in the morning, while those who had common stock did not get along so well. The market for prime and extra cattle was from ¼ to ¾ higher than last week, and with a brisk and active trade, we think that there was not a really choice bullock unsold at nine o'clock. Butchers had some difficulty in getting a sufficient number, and the market closed a little stronger than it opened. On medium cattle weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs in fair flesh, prices were about the same as last week, but on common stock, of which the bulk of the cattle consisted, prices were from ¼ to ¾c lower. If there had been a full supply in the grades of cattle, common would not have sold so low, but with an over supply the market dragged very slow, and at dinner time here were some tail ends left over.

Bulls.

The number of bulls on sale to-day was very small. For a few weeks past the supply has been large, with no buyers, and dealers finding no demand have quit bringing them here. To-day there was an Eastern buyer who came with the intention of purchasing for shipment. After a good deal of running around he succeeded in getting three bulls, and finding that he could not get enough to make a car load, sold those he had bought. Prices of this grade of cattle are very low, ranging from $2 50 to $3 00.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale this morning was larger than for a long time, there being fully forty head offered. Dealers report the market very slow and dull. Good No. 1 milkers sell from $55 to $65, and even as low as $25, while some represented as fair milkers, though a little old, sold as low as $15. Quite a number of those offered are still unsold, and will be taken to the Pittsburgh cow market.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which the different grades of cattle sold: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb cattle, $7 to $7 25, though a few sales are reported as high as $7 50, but the number which brought the figure were few, and we do not consider it a fair quotation. Prime, 1,300 lb steers, smooth and fine, $6 62 to $6 85; good, 1,200 lb steers, smooth and fine, $6 25 to $6 50; fair, 1,100 lb steers, $5 75to $6 00; fair, 1,000 lbs steers, $5 25 to $5 50; common steers, $4 00 to $4 75 cows, $2 50 to $4 50; heifers, light to good, $4 25 to $6 00; Cherokee steers, $3 50 to $4 50.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals of live stock at the Union Yards for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.		Cars.
Verner & Monnshine, from Chicago	2	Kennedy, from Chicago	1
S. Krause, from Chicago	1	Marks & Bro., from Chicago	1
Keller & Swanberg, from Chicago	1	Meckley, from Chicago	1
Greenwald & K., from Chicago	1	Marks & Bro., from Chicago	1
C. Keller, from Chicago	1	Marks & Bro., from Chicago	1
Christy & Keefer, from New Castle	1	Greenwald & K., from Chicago	1
A. Gaucherie, from Columbus, Ohio	1	C. Keller, from Chicago	1
J. Shamberg, from Londonville, Ohio	1	S. Krause, from Chicago	1
J. Lobeman, from Londonville, Ohio	1	Christy & Keefer, from New Castle	1
J. M. Byers, from Mansfield, Ohio	2	A. Gaucherie, from Columbus, Ohio	1
Needy & Bro., from Mansfield Ohio	1	J. Shamberg, from Londonville, Ohio	1
Crawford, from Mansfield, Ohio	1	J. Lobeman, from Londonville, Ohio	1
Needy & Bro., from Mansfield, Ohio	1	J. M. Byers, from Mansfield, Ohio	2
I. E. Hood, from Bellair, Ohio	1	Needy & Bro., from Mansfield Ohio	1
Marks & Bro. from Crestline, Ohio	1	Crawford, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
Peter Dillon, from Bellair, Ohio	1	Needy & Bro., from Mansfield, Ohio	1
J. Miller, from Bellair, Ohio	1	I. E. Hood, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
R. R. Evans, from Belleair, Ohio	1	Marks & Bro. from Crestline, Ohio	1
S. Marring, from Bellair, Ohio	1	Peter Dillon, from Bellair, Ohio	1
Mc. reery, from Bellevair, Ohio	1	J. Miller, from Bellair, Ohio	1
C. M. Helms, from Canal Dover	1	R. R. Evans, from Belleair, Ohio	1
Total	34	S. Marring, from Bellair, Ohio	1
		Mc. reery, from Bellevair, Ohio	1
		C. M. Helms, from Canal Dover	1
		Total	34

Hogs.

J. Rothchild, from East Liberty.....1
G. Emerich, from East Liberty.....1

Horses.

J. Dryfoos, from Indianapolis.....1
W. Wylie, from Wheeling.....1

Cattle Sales.

Holmes & Hunter sold 30 head common cattle at figures from $4 00 to $4 50 per 100 lbs.

S. Trauerman sold 47 head of mixed cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices from 15 00 to $6 25 per lbs.

J. Needy retailed 2 cars of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $7 00 per 100 lbs.

Carr & McCallister sold 47 head of cattle from Ohio at figures from $4 50 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

S. Thaw sold 49 head of his Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Kaufman & Bro. sold 40 head of mixed cattle from Ohio, at prices ranging from 65 to $6 37 ½ 100 lbs.

Scherner sold 33 head of Chicago cattle at prices varying from $5 25 to 6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 42 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $5 to $6 37½ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 20 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $4 to $5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Keefer & Beyers sold 42 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 to $7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 60 head of mixed cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices from $3 25 to $7 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. retailed 5 cars mixed cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices ranging from $6 00 to $7 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

S Lowenstine sold 33 head of Washington county cattle at prices from $5 to $6 37 ½ 100 lbs.

Zeigler & Lolseman sold 35 head of cattle from Ohio at prices from $5 50 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

J Shamberg sold 29 head of mixed cattle from Ohio and Washington county, Pa., at prices from $6 00 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

P. Hartman sold 24 head of cattle from Greencastle, Pa., at prices ranging from $6 00 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

J. Shanberg sold 1 car of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 00 to $5 12 ½ per 100 lbs.

Zeigler & Lolseman sold 2 cars of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Mc Kee & Bro. sold 65 head of mixed cattle from Ohio and Chicago, at prices ranging from $4 50 to $7 00 per 100 lbs.

Jas. Bunion sold 28 head of Washington county cattle at prices from $5 to $6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 29 head of Chicago cattle at figures from $6 00 to $7 50 per 100 lbs.

Mc Kee & Bro. sold 1 car of cattle from Chicago, at prices varying from $6 25 to $7 25 per 100 lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was light for this season of the year. There was not more than 1,800, which in quality, were a good deal better than the offerings of yesterday here. Trade ruled brisk, and with a fair demand, all were sold at figures about 25c ⅌ hundred better than last week.

SALES.

Following are the sales as reported by different dealers:

J. W. Steward, 160 sheep and Lambs, Ohio, at $3 50 to $5 ⅌ head.

Stuaner & Shidamantel, 230 sheep and lambs, Butler county, at $2 to $4 50 ⅌ head.

H. Boyer, 80 lambs, Lawrence county, at $3 to $4 50 ⅌ head.

H. Boyer, 14 sheep, Lawrence county, at 5c ⅌ pound.

J. C. McMarlin, 83 lambs, Butler county, at $2 25 to $4 ⅌ head.

J. A. McMarlin, 7 sheep, Butler county, at $4 50 to $4 75 ⅌ head.

F. Hector, 56 sheep, Holmes county, Ohio, at $2 50 to $4 ⅌ head to 5c ⅌ pound.

Keefer, Eckert & Eckelman, 120 sheep, Butler and Lawrence counties, at $2 50 to $5 ⅌ head; also 360 lambs at $2 to $4 ⅌ head.

J. Head, 85 sheep, Ohio, 6c ⅌ pound.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1872.

FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand, and held at full previous prices.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer and active for August at $1 27¾, offered $1 14 seller September; cash negotiated and nominally $1 20. Corn easier at 42½a43c for fresh and seller August; 44a44½c seller September; rejected 40¾c. Oats quiet at 27¾c cash; 26¾c seller August; 26¾c seller September. Rye strong and quiet with sales at 69a69c; options nominally unchanged, with no sales. Barley quiet at 57c bid, and 57¾c asked, seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled, with sales at $14 12½a14 25 cash and seller July; $14 25 seller August. Lard quiet and firm; winter 9c; summer 8c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 5½c; short rib sides 7¾c. Sweet preserved hams scarce and wanted. Whisky—Quiet with sales at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton in very moderate request; middling upland 23c. Flour rather more active with a limited export trade; superfine western and State $5 20@5 75; white wheat western extra $7 20@8 75; extra Ohio $6 45@8 40; extra St. Louis $7 10@10 75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 94c. Wheat firm; No 2 spring Chicago $1 20; No 2 Milwaukee $1 22; winter red western $1 63. Rye quiet; western 73c. Barley and barley malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; steamer, western mixed, 60a61c; sail do 62a62½c; Oats heavy and lower; western 42c; Ohio 42a 42½c; No 2 Chicago 41c. Beef quiet; prime $7 20a8c. Hay quiet; shipping $1a1 01. Hops firm. Coffee firmer; Rio 15¾a18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a8¾c; Cuba 8¾a8¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady at 9¾a9¾c. Petroleum—crude 12¾a12¾c; refined 22½c. Turpentine quiet at 37c. Provisions quiet. Pork steady; mess $13 75a13 75. Beef dull and heavy; mess $11 50a12 50; India quiet at $20a32; prime nominal; prime mess $12a15. Cut meats firm; hams 11¾a14c; shoulders 8a8¼c; pickled Middles firm; long clear 7¾c; short rib middles 7¾c. Lard heavy; No 1 to prime steam, new, 9a8¾c; old 9a9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10a16c. Cheese quiet at 11a12c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cattle—receipts beeves for the week 2,800, or 300 more than the previous week; for present market 147 cars at Communipaw 64 at Jhe Hundredth street, and 36 at Weehawken, making 247, against 5,000 last week. Market very strong at about ½c advance, or 8½c for very poor to 14½c for extra; sales at 9a14½c; 1,200 head of cattle and 13c for prime; average 12¾a¾c; all sold unchanged. Sheep—receipts 1,400 for the week and 1,200 to-day; 3 cars Kentucky, 7¾ cwt, 13½c; 3 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, 12¾a13½c; 6 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 13c; 3 cars Texans, 4¾ cwt, 9½c; 2 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 11a12c.

Receipts to-day 8,800, making 29,900 the receipts since the previous week. Sheep are scarce; Lambs selling at 8¾a9c, with a few prime at 7c out the car; Sharer, of Kentucky, sells the finest picked lucky; 3 carcels at 11c; most lots are from Kentucky and Canada, Jersey's being the best. Cars Canada, 9c; Kentucky lambs sold at 10c; 2 fine, 11c; 106 lbs, 9c; car 62 lbs Jersey and State at 10 25/26c; car 76 lbs Ohio sheep, 9c; car 76 lbs Ohio sheep, 9c; deck fine 8¾ 7c.

Hogs—Receipts 1,000 to-day and 21,400 for the week against 16,000 the previous week

THE VERY LATEST.

CHENEY CHURCH CASE.

A Temporary Injunction Prayed For but Refused.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The decision rendered by Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court of this county to-day, in the case known as the Cheney case, was upon a bill filed by certain members of Christ Episcopal church against Chas. E. Cheney, rector, and the vestrymen and wardens of said church, praying for a preliminary injunction restraining Cheney from officiating as minister and the wardens and vestrymen from permitting his ministrations and from using the salary of the parish for his support. The defendants filed their several demurrers to the bill of complaint. The rector and the treasurer, in their demurrer, alleged that the bill is deserving for want of equity and for want of names of proper parties. The opinion of the court is a very lengthy and exhaustive review of the entire case, together with the arguments of counsel, and, while it overrules the demurrers of defendants, denies the application for a temporary injunction. The effect of this intermediate decision is to continue the Rev. Cheney in his ministrations in the parish of Christ Church for the present and pending the decision upon the application of a permanent injunction, which case will come up in its regular turn on the Court docket. From the main point in the decision denying a temporary injunction, it appears that there can be no pressing necessity for an immediate severing of the bond between Mr. Cheney and his parish, when all but a small minority of that parish are opposed to such action. The Court argues that under such circumstances such action could result only in pecuniary loss to the parish, and that as the pecuniary rights of the defendants and the church property they represent are far larger than those represented by the complainants, the property interest of complainants can be but slightly prejudiced by refusing to grant the motion for a preliminary injunction; while those of the defendants might be most injuriously, and perhaps permanently affected by its allowance. The final decision of the matter will not be reached until the case comes up in regular order on the motion for a permanent injunction.

POLITICAL.

Grant an Wilson Rally at Anderson, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ANDERSON, IND., July 29, 1872.

The Republican club is holding its regular meeting to-night. Large advancements have been made in its membership. Gen. Coburn, of Indianapolis, is addressing the club in an eloquent and thrilling speech.

Campaign Opened in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—The campaign on the Republican side opened at Madison, Wisconsin, on Saturday, in a favorable and enthusiastic manner. About two thousand people assembled in front of the capitol, and were addressed by Governor Washburne and Senator Carpenter.

Liberal Republican Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A large crowd, estimated at eight thousand, were present at the Liberal Republican meeting to-night. Gustavus Koerner, the Liberal candidate for Governor, delivered a lengthy speech.

W. S. Groesbeck Accepts Greeley.

COLUMBUS, O., July 29.—The following letter, addressed to Hon. John G. Thompson and Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Chairmen of the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Executive Committees of Ohio, has just been made public:

CINCINNATI, July 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN—I have your note inviting me to be present at a mass meeting of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, which will be held at Columbus on the 30th inst., to ratify the action of the Cincinnati, Cleveland and Baltimore Conventions. I am sorry to decline an important invitation given in such kind words; but I cannot be with you. Lest I may be misunderstood, and desire to say that I accept the action of the Conventions referred to, and shall vote for Mr. Greeley. The Presidential campaign is now fully and fairly organized. There will be but two candidates, both Republicans, and we must choose between them. It will not be difficult, and we should not hope for a Democratic administration under Mr. Greeley, yet nominated as he has been by two national conventions, one Republican and the other Democratic, we may expect an administration that will not be partisan: and, after all, such an administration should be very welcome, and may be needed for the best interest of the country. The effect of this intermediate decision is to continue the Rev. Cheney in his ministrations in the parish of Christ Church for the present and pending the decision upon the application of a permanent injunction, which case will come up in its regular turn on the Court docket. From the main point in the decision denying a temporary injunction, it appears that there can be no pressing necessity for an immediate severing of the bond between Mr. Cheney and his parish, when all but a small minority of that parish are opposed to such action. The Court argues that under such circumstances such action could result only in pecuniary loss to the parish, and that as the pecuniary rights of the defendants and the church property they represent are far larger than those represented by the complainants, the property interest of complainants can be but slightly prejudiced by refusing to grant the motion for a preliminary injunction; while those of the defendants might be most injuriously, and perhaps permanently affected by its allowance. The final decision of the matter will not be reached until the case comes up in regular order on the motion for a permanent injunction.

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Thanking you for your flattering invitation, I am, very respectfully,

(Signed) W. S. GROESBECK.

The Summer Agony About to End.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A letter received some time ago by Senator Sumner, signed by thirty respectable colored citizens of Washington, asking his opinion on the issues between Grant and Greeley, especially with reference to their antecedents and present position, has remained unanswered till now. It is understood that the Senator's answer will be given to the press to-morrow. In it he reviews at length the claims of the two candidates, but it is not known upon which he decides. He gives us a watchword "the unity of the Republic, and the equal rights all, with reconciliation."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Trunk Line Between St. Louis and Nashville Arranged.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., July 29.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, held here to-day to take action upon the proposition to consolidate the St. Louis and Southeastern, the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, in a trunk line from St. Louis to Nashville, the contracts presented by General Winslow, President of the St. Louis and Southeastern Road, were adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Chaos in Arkansas—Courts Overawed—Murder and Riot Rampant.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A Little Rock, (Ark.) special says: The Pope county disturbances are attracting great attention here. The officers and loyal men considered it unsafe to remain at home, and some of them have gone to Kentucky. Several of them are here, while many others are lurking in the woods. Judge Mays's court was practically overawed on Thursday last by the presence of a large body of armed men, who pretended to be guards for one of the prisoners who were also armed, charged with the attempted assassination of Deputy Sheriff Williams. Under these circumstances it was thought unsafe for witnesses to appear and testify. Judge Mays did not arrive to hold court, the town was again filled with armed men, and the Sheriff and others are charged with killing two or three persons who deemed it safe to leave for the country, having waived examination and given bail for their appearance at the regular term of court. Gen. Gantt, the city counsel, also returned here after fighting with Judge Mays, at Dardannelles, over his withdrawal from the cases.

Negroes Excluded from Street Cars in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—The attempt of negroes to ride on street cars culminated in a difficulty to-night, during which two whites and several negroes were wounded. There is much excitement.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Daniel Kelso, bound over for trial by the Police Judge on the charge of being accessory to the recent murder of Marvin Meyers, had a hearing before the Probate Court of Cleveland, Saturday, and was discharged.

A young woman named Lizzie Tiller, while making a call Sunday evening, in Cleveland, was taken suddenly ill and died yesterday morning. The deceased came from Steubenville, and had been in the city about two weeks.

The Japanese Embassy were handsomely entertained at Philadelphia yesterday. Speeches were made by Ambassador Iwakura and others.

St. Timothy Hall, a boarding resort seven miles from Baltimore, was burned yesterday. The boarders, one hundred and fifty in number, escaped.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Cattle—Receipts 2,891. Market fairly active and prices steady and unchanged, choice \$6 25@6 50; fair \$5 50@5 75; mixed and good northern fatted Texans \$5 25@5 50. Hogs—Receipts 6,462. Market opened active and 10c higher, with sales at \$4 65@4 75 for common to choice; \$4 70@4 85 for good to extra. Subsequently the market weakened, and the advance was about lost. Sheep quiet, firm and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS. 12

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 19c; low middling 20c; middling 21c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 29.—Cotton nominal and no price can be given.

Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., July 29.—Cotton dull; low middling 20¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 29.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 19½@20c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Cotton dull; middling nominal.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—Cotton quiet; middling 21c.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, July 29th, 1872.

Pettengill, Glan & Co., Cleveland, O.	Cents.
A. Bertoni, Harrisburg, Pa.	3
John Mengel, Freedom, Pa.	6
R. G. Jordon, Wheeling, W. Va.	3
Andrews & Co., Tidioute, Pa.	3
Miss A. H. Roseman, Vincennes, Ind.	3
John Binsley, Millville, N. J.	3
Wm Sumner & Co., Cincinnati, O.	6
L. A. Reddy, Canton, O.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

The Arson Case.

Last evening Wm. Fulton, who had been arrested on suspicion of having fired the sheds at the East Liberty drove yards, had a hearing before Fire Marshal Butler. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified that they had seen the defendant on the premises at the time of the breaking out of the fire. One witness testified that he had seen the defendant run from a point where a fire broke out in a few minutes. The defendant was committed to jail to await a further hearing. To-day, an effort will be made to have him released on bail.

Mortuary Report.

The following is a record of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending July 28, 1872, as reported by Dr. J. Guy McCandless, physician of the Board of Health: Intemperance, 1; accident, 1; cancer of the bowels, 1; cholera infantum, 15; consumption, 6; convulsions, 1; congestion of brain, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 3; disease of the brain, 3; disease of the stomach, 1; dysentery, 1; fever, typhoid, 7; fever, typhus, 1; inflammation of bowels, 2; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 2; inflammation of stomach, 1; inanition, 3; marasmus, 2; measles, 1; old age, 1; paralysis, 1; premature birth, 2; scarlet fever, 1; suffocation, 1; tetterica, 1; unknown, 1; still births, 3. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 23; from 1 to 2, 10; 2 to 5, 4; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 8; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 5; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 2. 50 to 100, 1. Males, 78; females 59. White, 67; colored, 1. Total, 68.

THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Another Congressional Conference.

This afternoon the Conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional district meet at the Central Hotel for the purpose of selecting a Republican candidate to represent the district. The district comprises the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana. The Conferees are: Fayette—Dr. Smith Fuller, Jasper M. Thompson and Hugh L. Rankin, Esqs. Westmoreland—A. A. Hopp, Baker and Ege, Esqs.; Indiana—E. P. Hildebrand, S. M. Work, Esqs. Each county in this district presents a candidate, and each, it is asserted, claims to be entitled to the nomination. The candidates are G. W. K. Minor, Esq., from Fayette; Westly Wilson, from Westmoreland, and A. G. Taylor, from Indiana. The probabilities of a candidate being named at the meeting to-day are not brilliant.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

Decision of the Revenue Commissioner—Sale of Divided Packages Illegal.

The tobacco dealers do not appear yet to understand all the requirements of the revenue laws in the sale of tobacco and cigars, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is still frequently required to answer questions relative to the trade. Recently Messrs. Arnsthal & Son, wholesale dealers of this city, addressed a communication to the Commissioner, asking whether it was allowable for a dealer to cut a caddy or box of tobacco in half in a certain manner as to show on both parts a portion of the stamp, and sell the same to peddlers or retail dealers, and whether they could sell the same to their customers. He received the following reply:

One of the conditions of the bond required of a peddler of tobacco is that he will neither sell nor offer for sale any tobacco, snuff or cigars except in the packages, stamps, dates, as the law requires the same to be put up and packed by the manufacturer, for sale, or for removal for consumption or sale. The law does not contemplate the division of a package of tobacco in the manner described, and such divided package, if sold by a peddler, could not be regarded in the language of the bond as "an original and full package," as the law "requires the same to be put up and packed by the manufacturer." I cannot therefore authorize the division of a package in the manner aforesaid. The reply is signed by E. J. Sweet, Acting Commissioner.

ALLEGHENY POLITICS.

Grand Mass Meeting of the Colored Citizens—Organization of a Grant Central Club.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored voters of Allegheny City and adjacent boroughs, was held in Baptist Hall, Park way, last evening.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Joseph Mahoney. Vice Presidents—Rev. J. W. Terry, Robert J. Davis and Frederick R. Wilson. Secretaries—S. A. Neale and John Wilson.

The President, after a brief address, in which he counseled harmony, and the burying of all past differences and side issues, stated that the first business in order would be the appointment of a committee to report a constitution for the government of the Allegheny Grant Central Club.

In accordance with this suggestion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. F. F. Pulpress, S. J. Wilkinson and J. H. Page, was appointed.

The committee, after a brief consultation, recommended the adoption of the printed constitution which had been prepared by Prof. S. A. Neale, of the county central committee. After a brief discussion the constitution was adopted, and a committee to nominate officers of the club appointed.

PERMANENT OFFICERS ELECTED.

The committee reported the following nominations:

President—Rev. J. W. Terry.

Vice President—Joseph Mahoney.

Secretary—S. A. Neale.

Treasurer—Robert Taylor.

Executive Committee—Henry Douglas, Thomas Baltimore, John Gilkerson, William P. Peterson, B. F. Pulpress, Paul J. Caperton, Philip Peterson and Frederick Wilson.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Alex. Stevenson.

The report of the committee was adopted and the parties named for the several offices were unanimously elected.

The following named gentlemen were then elected delegates to the State Colored Men's State Convention: Messrs. S. A. Neale, B. F. Pulpress, R. J. Davis, William P. Peterson, S. J. Wilkinson, Jr., John S. Williamson, Wm. Wilson, Warfield, Prof. Lewis Johnson, John Wilson and the Rev. J. W. Terry.

Over eighty names were now enrolled as members of the club. The printed constitutions were then distributed among the members for the formation of clubs in the various wards and townships.

Messrs. F. J. Loudon and Richard Wall were present and sang with fine effect "John Brown," after which the President announced that the club would meet on Thursday evening, August 8th, at the same place. The Rev. Mr. Milligan and others will be present and address the meeting.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 29, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
St. Paul	5	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	5	0	0	0	0
Omaha	11.4	0	0	0	4
Davenport	4	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	11.1	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	4.4	0	0	0	0
Cairo, Ills	25.0	0	2	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	19.5	0	0	1	7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6.0	0	0	0	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	16.5	0	3	0	5
Louisville, Ky.	7.6	0	0	0	1
Memphis, Tenn.	15.6	0	11	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	24.8	1	0	0	0
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	8.9	3	5	0	0
New Orleans, La.		0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Yesterday's report not received.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—River eighteen feet and falling. Arrived—Arlington, St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Clear and very warm. River falling, with seven feet four inches in the canal and five feet eight inches in the pass on the falls. No arrivals outside of the local packets. Depart 4—Arlington, Cincinnati.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 29.—Clear and hot till noon; mercury 90°; now cloudy, with indications of rain. River sweltering slowly. Business active this morning. Port List—City of Cairo, Louisville to New Orleans; Tarascon, Louisville; Quickstep, from Cairo; Liberty and barges, from Ironton; Rapidan, from Tennessee river; Warner and barges of Arkansas Belle and Gus. Mary Ernest, Grandview and return; Evansville, to Bowling Green.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 29.—Arrived—James Watson, Ohio river; Mary Alice, New Orleans. Departed—Fearless, St. Louis; Jas. Watson, St. Louis; Burkesville, Nashville. The river has risen six inches. Shower at 4 P. M., and is now cooler.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Arrived—Babbage, Ohio river; Muscatine, Ohio river; Julia, Vicksburg; City of Quincy, New Orleans. Departed—City of Chester, Memphis; St. Lake, Jefferson City; Minneapolis, St. Paul; Ben Lee, Red River; Record, Shannon, Ohio river. River falling slowly. Clear and hot.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 29.—River rising slowly, with five feet six inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm until 6 P. M., when a strong wind with threatening storm clouds sprung up. Arrived—Aid, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Aid, Upper Cumberland.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 29.—Down—Pargoud. Up—H. G. Yaeger, Crescent City and barges and Colorado. Clear and warm. River rising.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Sugar and molasses nominal. Coffee 16¾@19c.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of Colored Voters in the Second Ward—Grant Club Formed—Stirring Speeches How They Regard Greeley, and Backalew, etc.

A meeting of the colored voters of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, was held last night, in the Second ward school house, under the call of the city Executive Committee, for the purpose of organizing a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club. These four wards number about four hundred voters, and they are reported as unanimously in favor of Grant, Wilson and the Republican State ticket.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. G. S. Woodson, Chairman of the Executive Committee. He stated that during the past six weeks the committee had organized five clubs in various districts of the city, and had most enthusiastic meetings, showing that the hearts of the Republican voters were right for the coming contests. He hoped that the four wards of the city would give a good account of themselves both in October and November. Let good officers and efficient committees be appointed, and the organization would accomplish its mission.

On motion, Mr. Richard P. Thompson, of the Second ward, was chosen secretary.

The song "Old John Brown," was then sung with spirit and enthusiasm.

John S. Lambie, Esq., was then introduced, and made a vigorous and telling speech. He contrasted the record of Grant with Greeley, and of Hartranft with Buckalew, and left no shadow of doubt as to which candidate intelligent voters should support. The colored voters were particularly shown, from Buckalew's official record, wherein he was unworthy of their support. While in the Senate he uniformly opposed every measure calculated to benefit and lift up the colored citizens from the degradation in which the Democrats, North and South, had placed them. [Laughter.] He had stood by the colored man in his struggle for freedom, from bondage to liberty, and from degradation to manhood. [Loud applause.] He would like to see the colored man who could go back on the Republican party. [Applause.] In its great representative, Gen. Grant. [Continued applause.]

The Committee on Organization then reported the following officers for the club: President, G. S. Woodson; Vice Presidents, John Peck, F. J. Hall, Matthew Jones; Secretary, R. A. Hall, Assistant, M. F. Thompson; Treasurer, M. C. Clopp; Executive Committee, F. J. Louden, Chairman, Wm. Manly, J. W. Owens, L. F. Woodson, Nelson Hays.

Mr. Woodson, being Chairman of the Executive Committee, suggested that another person be chosen President of the club. On motion, Mr. Louden was elected, and, in taking the chair thanked the meeting for the honor conferred.

Mr. Gatewood, of the Thirteenth ward, was then called on for a speech, and made a good one. He said, among other things, that he had no fears for the southern blacks. They would vote for Grant. He was a southern boy himself, and could trust them. They could not be deceived by Liberal Republicans. No man who had felt the lash of the overseer, and had heard the braying of the bloodhounds, was going to vote for the candidate of the Democratic party. [Loud and continued applause.]

The meeting was large, the hall being well filled, quite a number of white citizens being present. The speeches were excellent, and there was no mistaking the feeling which prompted the sentiments. The colored voters may be relied on, as a unit, in support of the entire Republican State and national tickets.

THE FIRST GUN.

Republican Meeting on the South Side—Large Attendance.

Last night there was held a large and interesting Republican meeting in the Concordia Garden, East Birmingham. About three-quarters of an acre of ground was covered with people, the crowd in attendance being estimated at not less than seventeen hundred.

Mr. Robert B. Brown was called to preside, and the following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents: E. G. Krehan, R. E. Mercer, John Lorimer, Jenkin Jones, August Ammon, Jas. Stakinson and J. Philips. On part of Second—Wm. Wilhelm, Jno. T. Walter, Louis Fritz, Adam Jae, H. J. Hartzell, Leonard Hahn, J. Martin, Schafer, Wm. Sheafer, Wm. H. Barker, Wm. Henry and C. Schultze.

Mr. Brown, chairman, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and in a few neat remarks introduced the speaker of the occasion, Col. Thomas M. Bayne, our District Attorney. The Colonel was enthusiastically received, and proceeded to enlighten his large audience on the important issues to be taken into consideration during the campaign. He congratulated the people of the South Side on the interest thus early taken in the campaign as manifested by the great number of persons in attendance at the meeting. The Colonel then eloquently referred to the success of the country under Republican rule, the prosperity of the people and the general feeling of satisfaction with the present administration. Every promise was well paid, the capitalist protected in his rights; new seminaries, schools and churches were appearing at all points, and prosperity seemed the effort of all classes of dutiful citizens. What necessity then for a change? The success of the country was all due to the great Republican party.

The speaker next reviewed the condition of the country under Democratic rule. Said Col. Bayne, "Where are our representatives when James Buchanan vacated the Presidential chair? [A voice—"Four dollars a ton." Great laughter and applause.] The speaker continued and forcibly illustrated the doctrines of protection and free trade and the position of the two Presidential candidates on the questions, the reduction of taxation, the "let the erring sisters go" cry of Greeley, the inconsistencies of his public life, and his evident love for the South and South ern principles, were taken up and earnestly discussed. The Colonel spoke for over an hour, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

The next speaker was W. C. Smythe, who told the people what he knew about Horace, and his position on the free trade and tariff questions as ascertained at an interview with the gentleman last spring at Greenville, Pa.

Mr. C. D. O'Reilly, as a workingman of the borough, followed and used some earnest arguments in a manner which appealed directly to the hearts of the workingmen present, and drew forth continued cheers.

It was ten o'clock when the meeting, which had been a thorough success, adjourned. The Washington Cornet band was present, and added considerably to the interest of the occasion, performing several national airs in an excellent manner.

The Fusion Movement.

The committees representing the Liberal Republican, German Reform and Democratic elements of the county, held a meeting yesterday at the office of W. D. Moore, Esq., to determine what could be done toward fixing up a fusion ticket for the congressional and county offices. It is given out that no progress was made, and that another session will be held at an early day.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL TRIP.

Return of Chief Clark from Kansas—Escape of Samuel Teets—How it Was Effected.

A few days ago, as will be remembered, word was received at the Allegheny Mayor's office from the authorities of Wachita, a small town in the southern part of Kansas, that the notorious Samuel J. Teets had been arrested and was then in jail at that place. As Teets was known to be a desperate character, and had numerous friends of his stamp in that place, Chief Clark would not intrust any of his detectives with the mission of conveying the prisoner here, but concluded to undertake the task himself. With this object in view he started for Kansas on Friday, the 19th inst.

Chief Clark arrived in Chicago on Saturday, where he remained over a short time, with intention of getting on a train that arrived in Wachita about seven o'clock in the night. The object of adopting this plan was that he anticipated that the roughs would endeavor to rescue the prisoner if he arrived in the village in the day time, and his presence was known. He, therefore, planned to arrive in the town at eleven o'clock at in the night, secure his prisoner, and then leave at two o'clock the next morning, thus remaining in the place only three hours. He would thus effect his escape from the place before the roughs would be aware of his presence. This excellent plan would have been successful had it not been for the extraordinary conduct of the officials of the town.

HOW CHIEF CLARK WAS RECEIVED.

Mr. Clark arrived according to the plan laid out, shortly before twelve o'clock on Monday night. He repaired to the jail, and soon found the sheriff, John Meagher, and stated the object of his visit, presenting at the same time the requisition papers. The sheriff, compared to refuse to recognize the papers, and stated he would have nothing to do with the matter. He, however, referred him to the City Marshal. The Marshal was a brother of the sheriff, saying that whatever he did was right. Mr. Clark soon found the Marshal, when he said to him that he had come from Allegheny to bring on Teets, and the train would start in about an hour. He wished him to place the prisoner in his hands as soon as possible. The Marshal then inquired whether he was ready to pay the reward, when he received an answer in the affirmative. The marshal then inquired the amount, and Clark replied one hundred dollars. The marshal insisted that it was one thousand dollars, and intimated that Clark intended to retain the difference for his own reward. The marshal then requested Chief Clark to take a chair, stating that he had a little business to attend to, and would be back in time for him to take the early train. The marshal, however, like the confidence men, did not return that night. Chief Clark at once "realized the situation," and fit to the singular conduct of the marshal, judged that he intended to make known his presence in the town, in order that there be had received the reward and placed the prisoner in his (Clark's) hands, a mob should collect at the depot and rescue the prisoner, which afterward proved to be the case.

AGAIN UNSUCCESSFUL.

Being foiled in his efforts to start on the early morning train, he repaired to a hotel and remained over night. On Tuesday morning he again found the city Marshal, and requested him to hand over the prisoner, stating that he wished to leave that evening at six o'clock. The chief also stated that he believed this was a put up job in order to give the roughs time to organize to secure the prisoner, to which the Marshal made no reply. He, however, refused to grant Mr. C.'s request, and again said he had urgent business to attend to, and then left unceremoniously. Mr. Clark then made diligent search for the Sheriff, but did not find him until evening, when he met him at a Greeley meeting. Again he then searched for the Marshal and soon found him, when it was agreed that the prisoner should be placed in his hands at time for the two o'clock (Wednesday morning) train. Clark then handed the Sheriff the reward, also, $25 for expenses, making $125 in all. The Chief was promptly at the jail, but the officers were quite late and not with standing the fact that the train would start in a few minutes, appeared in no hurry. They then proposed to have the prisoner in the hands of Chief Clark, and taken to the depot, but the train had just started.

The prisoner was then taken back to the jail, and the next day conveyed to the depot, where, as Mr. C. expected, a large crowd had collected. The prisoner was taken into a car, when Mr. C. requested the Sheriff and another officer to watch him, until he would purchase tickets. The officers promised to guard the prisoner, but when the chief returned, the prisoner was gone. When the chief started in pursuit the mob would not allow him to proceed, and threatened to take his life.

Mr. Clark inquired of the passengers how the prisoner was effected, but no change in the boundaries of the city had been put up some time previously, and the prisoner was permitted to walk quietly from the depot to the place. The Chief Clark, then left the place and arrived yesterday afternoon.

The above are the facts as given by Chief Clark, and he will make an affidavit to day before Mayor Callow, embracing the above facts, which the Mayor will forward to the Governor of Kansas.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

To-morrow evening Emerson's Minstrels will appear at this house in one of their popular parlor entertainments. The company numbers in its ranks some of the most renowned members of the minstrel profession, who will appear in a programme of superior merit each evening of their stay. On Saturday afternoon a matinee will be given.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MICHAEL POWERS was charged before the Mayor yesterday with selling liquor on Sunday.

OFFICER MOSSER yesterday made oath against Thomas Judge, charging him with assault and battery. Warrant issued.

YESTERDAY Joshua Splane charged Pat Heedly *et al* before the Mayor with feloniously entering his workshop on Liberty street and carrying off fifteen dollars worth of tools.

ALDERMAN MERCER, of East Birmingham, had Charles P. Cunningham before him yesterday, charged with personating a police officer. He was committed for a hearing.

JOHN MEGRAW made an information against John O'Brien yesterday before Mayor Hostetter, charging him with disorderly conduct in threatening to whip deponent.

MRS. ANNA LENT made oath yesterday before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, charging John Kuhn with striking her on the forehead with a stone.

YESTERDAY morning Mrs. Anna Wich made an information before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, charging her husband with beating and abusing her. Warrant issued.

THE State Teachers' Association will meet in Philadelphia on the 20th of August. Those wishing to attend will be furnished with excursion tickets by the City Superintendent.

THE work on the round house of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is being pushed forward rapidly. The structure is now being roofed in.

ALDERMAN TAYLOR issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Patrick Scanlon, a contractor, charged with endangering the lives of citizens by blasting rocks near Millvale Station.

YESTERDAY afternoon a builder named Wm. J. Ritchie fell from a scaffold in Union borough, a distance of fifteen feet, bruising his legs and arms in a severe manner. He was promptly picked up and medical aid summoned.

JOHN H. ALBRIGHT, a shoemaker doing business on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, was arrested last evening by Alderman Stewart's police, and conveyed to the lock up, on a charge of cruelly beating his wife. He will have a hearing to-day.

A FIRE broke out yesterday morning about seven o'clock, in the boiler shed of the job office of Anderson & Sons, located in the rear of the *Dispatch* office, but was extinguished before much damage was done. No alarm was sounded.

THERE is to be a very interesting race at the Pittsburgh Driving Park at McKee's Rocks to-morrow afternoon between "Cold Water Maid," "Jerry" and "Pilot Boy." The latter is said to be the fastest in this State. This will likely be the most exciting race of the season.

At the conclusion of the horse races at McKee's Rocks, on Saturday, a number of rowdies got up a foot race, the participants therein clothing all their clothing and running the race with their shirts and linen bosoms only. Some of the police force who had recommended its passage as just and proper.

The yeas and nays were called on the final passage and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Arthurs, Baum, Duff, Fleming, John, Follansbee, Gazzam, Hare, Hauch, Jones, Liebler, Moore, John McCormay, Negley, R. H., Patterson, Pender, Raible, Rush, Speyer, Verner—20.

Nays—Messrs. Arensberg, Barr, Bindley, Campbell, Carroll, Dickson, Fulton, Gray, Johns, Kerr, Kolne, Lowrey, Mattern, Moffit, Moore, Joseph, Morgan, Mosely, McCandless, Negley, W. B., Price, Ramsey, Semple, Sims, Sneathen, Watson, Woolslayer, Oliver, President—28.

So the ordinance was declared lost.

REPORTS.

Mr. Hare presented the report of the Police Committee. Mr. Carroll report of the Monongahela Wharf Committee, and Mr. John Fleming, report of the Water Committee. These contained nothing of public interest.

REGULATION OF LOTS.

Mr. W. B. Negley, Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, presented an ordinance relating to the surveying of lots. It provides that any surveyor may regulate city lots, thus relieving the City Engineer from that duty. He stated that this ordinance would save the city a large sum annually. The ordinance was passed unanimously.

STREET BUSINESS.

Mr. Arthurs, from the Street Committee, reported ordinances for sewers, as follows:

Sixth avenue, from Grant to Liberty; Thirty-sixth street, Exchange alley, Elm street, Seventh avenue, Try and Watson streets. Ordinances for grading and paving Thirtieth and Seventeenth streets. Plan of the relocation of Second avenue. Ordinance for the location of a switch on Thirtieth street, establishing grade on Cherry alley; regrading and repairing Cherry alley, from Diamond street to Fourth avenue.

The ordinances for the Sixth avenue and Elm street sewers were objected to and laid over.

The other ordinances were all passed under suspension of the rules.

A number of plans were presented and adopted.

THE POLICE—AN INQUIRY.

Mr. McCandless offered a resolution asking for information as to the number of police authorized by law, and by what authority the police force had been increased, and the last suits of clothing had been purchased. Adopted.

GROUNDS FOR LOCK-UP AND COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

Mr. Watson offered a resolution as follows:

That a committee of five—three from Common and two from Select—be appointed to inquire into the feasibility of removing the Council chambers from their present position, and that they be instructed to procure suitable grounds for Mayor's office, lock-up and Council chambers, and report the facts back to Councils.

Mr. McCandless opposed the resolution, and was surprised that it should have been offered, as the city had having completed a new City Hall at an immense cost.

Mr. Watson stated that the location of City Hall was a bad one, and that its future was short. It was very handsomely gotten up, but utterly unsuitable for Council chambers. A lock-up, with Council chambers over, could be erected for $25,000. He did not care whether the resolution passed or not, but he offered it after careful consideration, and if it did not pass he would move to abandon the present chambers and return to the old quarters in the Diamond.

Mr. McCandless stated that the principal difficulty would be obviated by a wooden pavement in front of City Hall.

Mr. Watson said a wooden pavement would not cure the defects of location and construction at all.

The question being called, the resolution was passed by a vote of 20 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. Neeson (Democrat) said he was amazed to see the Council give the City Hall Commission such a severe slap in the face.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

Mr. Barr offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to inquire at what price the Monongahela bridge could be purchased, and report before October 1st next. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Oliver and laid on the table.

FIFTH AVENUE.

The action of Select Council relative to the improvement of Fifth avenue, noted elsewhere, came up for concurrence, and after a warm debate was finally concurred in. The plan and ordinance being adopted as reported by the Survey Committee. There is, therefore, no further obstacle in the way of this improvement.

Common Council adjourned.

The Penn Avenue Thief.

Yesterday quite a number of persons called at the Mayor's office and identified nearly all the stolen articles found in the possession of the girl, Mary Dennison, whose arrest was referred to yesterday.